



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

June 3, 2024

MR. NOAH SCHEER
[REDACTED]

FOIPA Request No.: 1636682-000
Subject: HUTCHINS, ROBERT MAYNARD

Dear Mr. Scheer:

The FBI has completed its search for records subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed 255 pages of records were determined to be responsive to your subject and were previously processed and released. Please see the selected paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

- ☒ In an effort to provide you with responsive records as expeditiously as possible, we are releasing documents from previous requests regarding your subject. We consider your request fulfilled. Since we relied on previous results, additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail to **Initial Processing Operations Unit; Record/Information Dissemination Section; Information Management Division; Federal Bureau of Investigation; 200 Constitution Drive; Winchester, VA 22602**. You may also email your response to foipaquestions@fbi.gov. Please include the FOIPA Request Number listed above in your correspondence.
- ☐ Please be advised that additional records responsive to your subject exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you must advise us that you want the additional records processed. Please submit your response within thirty (30) days to **Initial Processing Operations Unit; Record/Information Dissemination Section; Information Management Division; Federal Bureau of Investigation; 200 Constitution Drive; Winchester, VA 22602**. You may also email your response to foipaquestions@fbi.gov. Please include the FOIPA Request Number listed above in your correspondence. **If we do not receive your decision within thirty (30) days of the date of this notification, your request will be closed.**
- ☒ One or more of the enclosed records were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession.

If this release of the previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may file a FOIPA request with NARA at the following address:

National Archives and Records Administration
Special Access and FOIA
8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500
College Park, MD 20740-6001

Reference file number 100-HQ-368336 in your correspondence.

- ☐ Records potentially responsive to your request were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and they were not previously processed pursuant to the FOIA. You may file a request with NARA using the address above.
- ☐ One or more of the enclosed records were destroyed. Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.
- ☐ Records potentially responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) according to Title 44 United States Code Section 3301, Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 12 Sub-chapter B Part 1228, and 36 CFR 1229.10.
- ☐ Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at www.fbi.gov/foia. Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact foipaquestions@fbi.gov. Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

Please be advised that if you are seeking a new search for records, you may wish to narrow the scope of your request based on material that you have already received, e.g., timeframe or locality. Additionally, be advised that "unusual circumstances" may apply. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B)(iii). These "unusual circumstances" will delay our ability to make a determination on your request within 20 days. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B). Additionally, the payment of pertinent fees may apply to your request. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(4)(A)(viii). The application of "unusual circumstances" is not a determination of how the FBI will respond to your substantive request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of this response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at foipaquestions@fbi.gov. The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,



Michael G. Seidel

Section Chief
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosures

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.
 - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
 - b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1413556-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 11

Page 26 ~ b7C; b7D;

Page 28 ~ b7C; b7D;

Page 72 ~ b7C; b7D;

Page 73 ~ b7C; b7D;

Page 74 ~ b7C; b7D;

Page 99 ~ Duplicate - 100-368336-NR, dated 10/28/85;

Page 100 ~ Duplicate - 100-368336-NR, dated 10/28/85;

Page 101 ~ Duplicate - 100-368336-NR, dated 10/28/85;

Page 102 ~ Duplicate - 100-368336-NR, dated 10/28/85;

Page 271 ~ b2; b7C; b7D;

Page 272 ~ b2; b7C; b7D;

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 24, 1950

b7C

b7D

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: CHANCELLOR ROBERT MAYNARD HUTCHINS
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
INFORMATION CONCERNING

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/10/13 BY SP5/ajg/vpd**

Re Los Angeles letter to Chicago dated March 7, 1950, and entitled "Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins, Security Matter - C".

A copy of referenced letter to Chicago is being enclosed to the Bureau. This letter sets forth information furnished by a [redacted]

[redacted] to the Los Angeles Division on March 3, 1950, in which [redacted] alleges that Chancellor ROBERT M. HUTCHINS of the University of Chicago is guilty of treason and that HUTCHINS' activities make those of the FUCHS case look insignificant. The Los Angeles Division requested the Chicago Division to advise if they had any prior complaint concerning HUTCHINS which would indicate that it would be worthwhile to review the voluminous material which [redacted] claims to have in his possession.

A review of the indices of the Chicago Division reflects numerous references pertaining to Chancellor HUTCHINS. Most of these references were obtained from periodicals and newspaper clippings concerning his views regarding atomic energy control and the dissemination of information concerning the atomic bomb project. A summation of this material reveals that HUTCHINS is opposed to regulations and restrictions placed by the Government on the atomic energy program, and that he has consistently advocated the formation of a world government to handle the atomic energy program. The indices further reflect information that during the period of 1948-1949, Chancellor HUTCHINS publicly denounced the Broyles investigation of the University of Chicago for alleged Communist influence, and that HUTCHINS testified before the Illinois State Legislature in 1949 concerning organizations at the University of Chicago which were alleged by the Legislature and its investigators to be Communist.

It is to be noted that the Chicago Division does not have any information in its possession which would reflect adversely upon the loyalty of Chancellor HUTCHINS to the United States Government. In view of this, it is being left to the Bureau's discretion as to whether or not [redacted] should be interviewed in this matter, and they should advise Los Angeles accordingly. No further action is contemplated by the Chicago Division unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

Enclosure

RJW:lab
62-0

cc: Los Angeles

RECORDED - 3

100-368336

MAR 27 1950

1950 INDEXED - 3

SAC, Chicago

March 7, 1950

SAC, Los Angeles

CHANCELLOR ROBERT M. HUTCHINS
SECURITY MATTER

b7C
b7D

On March 3, 1950, [redacted]

[redacted] called this office to state that [redacted] because of information which he had regarding Chancellor ROBERT M. HUTCHINS of the University of Chicago. [redacted] claimed he has several boxes of information showing that HUTCHINS is guilty of treason and that his activities make those of the spy FUCHS look insignificant.

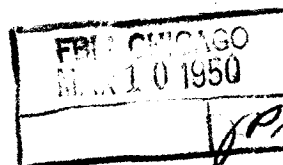
In this regard he referred to a Los Angeles "Daily News" story of October 23, 1947, page 33, a UP dispatch from Chicago, in which HUTCHINS said that he feels the United States has passed its zenith as a world power. He claims that HUTCHINS printed a map during the war which showed, according to his statements, 93 key points in the United States which could be atom bombed within one hour and completely liquidate the United States as a warring nation. [redacted] claimed that the 93 points were accurate and that the information published was treasonable.

[redacted] has given this office considerable information about Civil Rights matters [redacted] appears to be a crusader for American liberties and civil rights. He claims [redacted]

In view of his past voluminous complaints to this office, it is requested that you advise whether there is any prior complaint on Chancellor HUTCHINS which might indicate that it would be worthwhile to review the voluminous material that [redacted] claims to have to substantiate any prior charges or perhaps to develop some Federal violation.

JCE:gmw

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/10/83 BY SP5/jg/vp



ENCLOSURE

368336

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: JANUARY 11, 1951

SAC, CHICAGO ... URGENT

RECORDED - 106

100-368336-2

EX-3 ROBERT C. HUTCHINS, INFORMATION CONCERNING; [REDACTED]

INFORMANT. RELET FROM NY DATED ONE EIGHT LAST WITH COPY YOUR
OFFICE. BUFILES DO NOT REFLECT INFORMATION CONCERNING HUTCHINS
TO BE AN ADMITTED COMMUNIST OR A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.
YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO SEARCH URFILES FOR ANY INFORMATION IN
SUBSTANTIATION OF ALLEGATION IN RELET. YOU SHOULD ALSO REVIEW
HUTCHINS' ALLEGED TESTIMONY BEFORE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, ILLINOIS
STATE LEGISLATURE IN NINETEEN FORTYNINE, AND MORGUE FILES OF
LOCAL NEWSPAPERS. SUTEL RESULTS BY THREE PM JANUARY TWELVE INSTANT.

HOOVER

RFM:esb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/14/83 BY SP5/jg/vj

JAN 11 6 05 PM '51
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED DIRECTOR

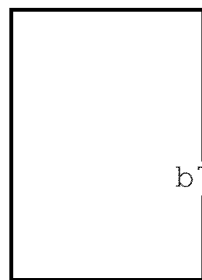
COPIES DESTROYED

92 MAR 19 1963

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

JAN 11 1951
INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1951
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE



9 JAN 11 1951

M

Per

b7C
b7D



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, N. Y.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. _____

DECLASSIFIED BY SP5 jg/rp
ON 1/14/83

January 8, 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: ROBERT C. HUTCHINS,
INFORMATION CONCERNING;
[redacted] Informant

Dear Sir:

On December 20, 1950, [redacted]

[redacted] called SA [redacted]
of this office, to whom he had spoken on various occasions in
the past, and stated that he had some important information he
wished to pass on and wanted to see SA [redacted] at his home as
soon as possible.

On the same date, SAS [redacted]
[redacted] interviewed [redacted] at his home. In the course of
the ensuing interview, [redacted] supplied the following information:

On [redacted] he had a conference with [redacted]

[redacted] During his conference with [redacted]
brought up the subject of the ~~FORD~~ FOUNDATION which foundation
may donate funds for deserving causes. [redacted]

2 cc: Chicago

JFMCC:HMT
100-0

COPIES DESTROYED

92 MAR 19 1963

RECORDED - 103 E 81

INDEXED - 103

EX - 52

JAN 9 1951

37 17

100 - 368336-2

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b7D

Rec'd 1-11-51
REM

Hand 1/20/51
Director
19-51

REC'D BELMONT
JAN 10 1951
DEPT. OF JUSTICE



RECEIVED-GI 260
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 24 13 58 PM '51
JAN 9 6 07 PM '51

JAN 10 5 20 PM '51
JAN 10 11 2

RECEIVED
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

b7C

RECEIVED-LADD
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 10 3 34 PM '51

RECEIVED-NICHOL
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 24 1 49 PM '51

Conf. lt. to Director
NY 100-0

[redacted]
[redacted] but that it recently
had assumed disastrous proportions when he learned that
ROBERT C. HUTCHINS, formerly the Chancellor of Chicago University,
had been appointed assistant [redacted] in the FORD FOUNDATION.

[redacted] told [redacted] that HUTCHINS is a self-admitted
Communist and can do incalculable harm while serving on the
FORD FOUNDATION with its tremendous wealth available for
grants. [redacted] stated that he, himself, knew of HUTCHINS'
Communistic background and had heard rumors sometime ago that
HUTCHINS was about to be forced from the Chicago University
staff because of this background.

When questioned by the interviewing agents as to
his basis for his knowledge that HUTCHINS is a self-avowed
Communist, [redacted] stated that in April of 1949 a Special
Committee of the State of Illinois Legislature questioned
HUTCHINS in connection with complaints of Communistic teaching
at the University of Chicago. While under oath at this
hearing, according to [redacted] HUTCHINS stated, "Sure I'm a
Communist". [redacted] stated that a transcript of this part
of the hearing was published at that time in Chicago newspapers
and is public knowledge.

*can
you
check
this?
H.*

[redacted]
[redacted] but
stated that his reason for wishing to impart the above
information to the FBI was that both he and [redacted] fear
that with a known Communist such as HUTCHINS wielding control
of the multi-million dollar FORD FOUNDATION fund large grants
would undoubtedly be made to un-American and pro-Communist
causes. particularly since [redacted]
[redacted]

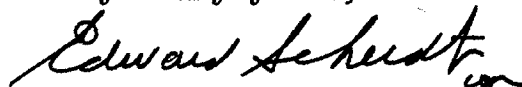
At the conclusion of the interview, [redacted]
stressed the fact that he desired that his name not be
mentioned in any investigation by the FBI concerning this information.

~~Conf.~~ Lt. to Director
NY 100-0

This information is being submitted for the information of the Bureau and for the possible assistance of the Chicago Office in the event that there is a current investigation concerning HUTCHINS at that office.

No further investigation is contemplated by this office.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Edward Scheidt".

Edward Scheidt, SAC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/14/83 BY SP5 yjg/vp

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Board ✓
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____

WASH 8 FROM CHICAGO 12 3-46 PM

DIRECTOR

URGENT

ATTENTION-- INSPECTOR BELMONT

5 I.R.-8

5-

b7C
b7D

ROBERT C. HUTCHINS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. [REDACTED] INFORMAT.
RE NY LET JANUARY EIGHT LAST AND BUTEL JANUARY ELEVEN LAST CAPTIONED
ROBERT C. HUTCHINS. BUREAU ADVISED BY CHGO LET MARCH TWENTYFOUR,
NINETEEN FIFTY, CAPTIONED CHANCELLOR ROBERT MAYNARD HUTCHINS, INFORMA-
TION CONCERNING, THAT HUTCHINS OPPOSED RESTRICTIONS ON ATOMIC ENERGY
PROGRAM-- FAVORED WORLD CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY-- DENOUNCED [REDACTED]
INVESTIGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO-- BUT THAT REVIEW OF REFERENCES
IN CHICAGO DISCLOSED NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION REFLECTING ON HUTCHINS
LOYALTY TO U. S. HUTCHINS TESTIMONY BEFORE SEDITION ACTIVITIES INVES-
TIGATION COMMISSION, ILLINOIS STATE LEGISLATURE, APRIL TWENTYONE, FORTY-
NINE, CONTAINS NO ADMISSION THAT HE IS OR WAS A COMMUNIST.
HUTCHINS WAS NOT ASKED WHETHER OR NOT HE WAS A COMMUNIST. HUTCHINS
TESTIFIED HE SIGNED A STATEMENT RECEIVED FROM COUNCIL OF ACADEMIC
FREEDOM CALLING FOR MEETING ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM IN NY, OCTOBER NINE
TO TEN, FORTY EIGHT. IT APPEARS FROM QUESTION PUT TO HUTCHINS THAT
THIS STATEMENT INCLUDED A SENTENCE ADVISING THAT SUBSCRIBERS WOULD BE
SPONSORS OF THE MEETING AND FURTHER THAT MEETING HAD BEEN ARRANGED BY

END PAGE ONE

2 JAN 29 1951

cc: MR. BELMONT

PAGE TWO

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS. HUTCHINS TEST-
IFIED HE WAS NOT SATISFIED THAT THE NCASP IS A COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION,
AND THAT THEY WERE NOT JUSTIFIED IN ANNOUNCING HIM AS SPONSOR OF THE MEET
ING ALTHOUGH JUSTIFIED IN SAYING HE SIGNED THE STATEMENT. REVIEW OF
NEWSPAPER MORGUE FILES RE HUTCHINS ALLEGED TESTIMONY NOT CONTEMPLATED
SINCE SOURCE MATERIAL HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND REFLECTS NO ADMISSION RE
CP. RUC.

b7C

END ACK PLS

CG R & WA DAD

OK

The Attorney General
RECORDED - 90
Director, FBI

December 11, 1953

ROBERT M. HUTCHINS;
CHESTER ROBERT HUNTLEY, ALSO KNOWN AS
CHET HUNTLEY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The following information has been furnished to this Bureau by a source of known reliability concerning a program held as one of a lecture series at Beverly Hills High School, Los Angeles, California, on December 1, 1953. This program was attended by approximately 1,700 individuals and the speakers were Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, Director of Ford Foundation and former President of the University of Chicago, and Chet Huntley, local Los Angeles radio commentator. Their presentation reportedly resembled a refined Abbott and Costello act. Among Hutchins' observations was the following: "We are cursed today by a tremendous glorification of the FBI. The only people we will believe are confessed spies and traitors. The Attorney General now proposes to evade the Fifth Amendment and to permit the use of evidence obtained illegally by wire tapping."

Hutchins commented further that Attorney General Brownell was a student at Yale Law School while he, Hutchins, was Dean of that institution. He stated: "I only hope that Brownell was not a student in one of my classes." Both Hutchins and Huntley were reported to have viewed with alarm the activities of Senator McCarthy as a threat to the American way of life.

Huntley reportedly described the "issue of Communism as 'the grandest hobbyhorse for politicians ever invented.'" He advocated outlawing the Communist Party; however, Hutchins stated that he would take the opposite course and remove all limitations upon Communists. Hutchins remarked: "I would catch and punish criminals, not condemn a man because he belonged to an organization. The Communist Party may be in the hands of the Kremlin but it does not follow that everyone in the Communist Party is a part of a conspiracy. I don't believe that spying accelerated by thirty days the development of the atomic bomb in Russia. All the theoretical material on the release of atomic energy was provided in the 'Encyclopedia Britannica' in 1936."

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

DEC 12 1953
JAN 4 1954

CONFIDENTIAL - CONFIDENTIAL

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Hutchins' remarks were publicized in the "Daily People's World," a west coast Communist newspaper, on December 9, 1953, in which his statements concerning the FBI and Senator McCarthy are set out.

In ^{June} January 1939 Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, reportedly made a coast-to-coast radio broadcast under the auspices of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. This talk was made in connection with a "Manifesto of Educators," sponsored by the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom and signed by 2,535 educators and publicists. In March 1941 the name Robert M. Hutchins was included in a list of individuals and organizations in the indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

The American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front organization.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In testimony before the State of Illinois Seditious Activities Investigation Commission in April 1949 Hutchins stated that he was not satisfied that the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was a Communist front organization even though it had been cited as such by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

A security-type investigation of Huntley was conducted by this Bureau in 1951 and copies of the following reports are attached hereto:

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated March 8, 1951, at Los Angeles,
California.

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated May 7, 1951, at Butte, Montana.

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated June 4, 1951, at Los Angeles,
California.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

The above is being furnished for your information.

Copies of this memorandum, together with enclosures, are being furnished to Mr. William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General.

Enclosure

cc 2 - Mr. William P. Rogers (Enclosure)
Deputy Attorney General

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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OTHERWISE

Classified by SP-7/10/13
Declassify on: OADR

FROM LOS ANGELES

[12-9-53] (X) (U) NR 092210

7:07 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

DEFERRED

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Trotter
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman

ATTACKS ON THE FBI, IS-C. DAYLET. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HAS FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING A PROGRAM HELD AS ONE OF A LECTURE SERIES AT BEVERLY HILLS HIGH SCHOOL ON DECEMBER 1 LAST, ATTENDED BY APPROXIMATELY 1700 PERSONS. SPEAKERS WERE DOCTOR ROBERT M. HUTCHINS, DIRECTOR OF FORD FOUNDATION AND FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, AND CHET HUNTLEY, LOCAL RADIO COMMENTATOR. [REDACTED] DESCRIBED THE PRESENTATION AS A COLLOQUY WHICH RESEMBLED A REFINED ABBOTT AND COSTELLO ACT. AMONG HUTCHINS' OBSERVATIONS WAS THE FOLLOWING QUOTE WE ARE CURSED TODAY BY A TREMENDOUS GLORIFICATION OF THE FBI. THE ONLY PEOPLE WE WILL BELIEVE ARE CONFESSED SPIES AND TRAITORS. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL NOW PROPOSES TO EVADE THE FIFTH AMENDMENT AND TO PERMIT THE USE OF EVIDENCE OBTAINED ILLEGALLY BY WIRE TAPPING UNQUOTE. HUTCHINS RECALLED THAT ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL WAS A STUDENT AT YALE LAW SCHOOL WHILE HE WAS DEAN OF THAT INSTITUTION, STATING QUOTE I ONLY HOPE THAT BROWNELL WAS NOT A STUDENT IN ONE OF MY CLASSES UNQUOTE. BOTH HUTCHINS AND HUNTLEY VIEWED WITH ALARM THE ACTIVITIES OF SENATOR MC CARTHY AS A THREAT TO THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE. HUNTLEY DESCRIBED THE ISSUE OF COMMUNISM AS THE QUOTE GRANDEST HOBBY HORSE FOR POLITICANS EVER INVENTED UNQUOTE. HOWEVER, HUNTLEY ADVOCATED OUTLAWING THE COMMUNIST PARTY. HUTCHINS SAID HE WOULD TAKE THE OPPOSITE COURSE AND REMOVE ALL LIMITATIONS UPON COMMUNISTS. HUTCHINS CONTINUED QUOTE I WOULD CATCH AND PUNISH CRIMINALS, NOT CONDEMN A MAN BECAUSE HE BELONGED TO AN ORGANIZATION. THE COMMUNIST PARTY MAYBE IN THE HANDS OF THE KREMLIN BUT IT DOES NOT FOLLOW THAT EVERYONE IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS A PART OF A CONSPIRACY. I DON'T BELIEVE THAT SPYING ACCELERATED BY THIRTY

CALIF

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-7-LP/mc
ON 7-3-03

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Intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Belmont

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

4-42a

[DECODED] [COPY] (X)(U) CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE . . . 2

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

DAYS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB IN RUSSIA. ALL THE THEORETICAL MATERIAL ON THE RELEASE OF ATOMIC ENERGY WAS PUBLISHED IN THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA IN 1936 UNQUOTE. HUTCHINS REMARKS WERE PUBLICIZED IN THE DAILY PEOPLES WORLD THIS DATE IN AN ARTICLE ON PAGE 7 IN WHICH HUTCHINS REFERENCES TO THE FBI AND SENATOR MC CARTHY ARE SET OUT.

RECEIVED:

[12-9-53] (X)(U) [7:26 PM

YS] (X)(U)

SAN FRANCISCO ADVISED VIA RADIO

Send memo to A.G. & Rogers.

Mr. Ladd adv.
[11:20 am
1-410] (X)(U)
ram

CONFIDENTIAL

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR *[Signature]*
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: October 5, 1954

WFT:JWY:erg

FROM : William F. Tompkins
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

SUBJECT: Robert M. Hutchins

There is enclosed herewith for your information and files a photostatic copy of an anonymous letter addressed to me dated September 20, 1954, together with photostatic copies of the enclosures to that letter, which may be of interest to your Bureau.

Enclosure No. 81780

SE-15

100-368336-5

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EX-124

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DATE 7-3-03 BY SP7-LP/TMC

9712924

ENCLOSURE

100-368336-5

U.S. Contacts Held Aim of Red Spies

Swiss to Try Pair Accused of Peddling West's Secrets to Czechs

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 29 (U.P.)—An indictment made public today charged two alleged spies for Communist Czechoslovakia tried to get into contact with two American executives and scientists.

Dr. Xavier Schnieper, a Swiss national, and Rudolf Roessler, a German, will go on trial Monday on charges of peddling Western secrets to Czechoslovakia.

Note Quoted

The 30-page indictment said a note found on Schnieper in his handwriting was addressed to certain "Helge," who was not immediately identified. The note said:

"Please enable us, according to our oral proposition of December, to contact Frau Theresia Hildebrand, Common Cause, Chicago. Through her, most valuable connections can be established with: Mr. Sporn, president of the American Gas Electric Co., New York; Mr. E. Wilson, former president of United Aircraft; Mr. Lowson of the research laboratories of the General Electric Co., Prof. E. T. Bell of the California Institute of Technology and Prof. Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago."

Atomic Consultant

Philip Sporn of New York, president of the American Gas Electric Co., was consultant on the Oak Ridge atomic energy project and officially connected with the United States Atomic Energy Commission. Eugene E. Wilson of West Hartford, Ct., and Hobe Sound,

Fla., was president of United Aircraft Corp.

Robert M. Hutchins was president of the University of Chicago from 1929 to 1945 and chancellor of the university from 1945 to 1951, when he joined the Ford Foundation.

The note mentions a service which "would without doubt include valuable information on U.S. defense production."

Neither the nature of the service nor of the contact was explained.

Ex-Caltech Professor Mystified by Note

Prof. E. T. Bell, one of the American scientists assertedly named in a note found on a Swiss facing trial in Switzerland on charges of spying for Communist Czechoslovakia, expressed mystification in his Pasadena home yesterday.

Dr. Bell, who retired as a mathematics professor at California Institute of Technology last June, said:

"I don't know a thing about it. I haven't any idea how my name got mixed up with this. It doesn't make any sense at all."

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, also named in the note, was not available locally for comment. His office at the Ford Foundation in Pasadena said he was in New York.

FBI

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DATE 7-3-03 BY SP7-LP/TMC

976924

To Help Spend Money

Of the thousands of tax-free, philanthropic foundations in the U.S., one of the newest and most provocative is the Fund for the Republic. The fund was established 20 months ago as a separate entity by the Ford Foundation and granted \$15 million for the support of "activities directed toward the elimination of restrictions on freedom of thought, inquiry and expression in the U.S., and the development of policies and procedures best adapted to protect these rights." With energetic Educator Robert M. Hutchins as its president,* the Fund for the Republic has made two sizable grants so far: \$240,000 to the Southern Regional Council for its work in interracial relations; \$50,000 to the American Bar Association for an analysis (highly critical, it turned out) of the operations of Congressional investigating committees.

Last week Hutchins created a new office of fund vice president and named the man to fill it: Public Relations Man W. H. ("Ping") Ferry, 43, son of Packard Motor Car Co.'s onetime Board Chairman Hugh J. Ferry. A former teacher and newsman, Ferry worked with the International Labor Organization, OPA and the C.I.O.-P.A.C. during New Deal days. In 1943 he joined Manhattan's public relations firm of Earl Newsom & Co., where his duties included writing speeches for Henry Ford II and doing "think work" for the Ford Foundation. He is, says Hutchins, "the kind of man I need for vice president . . . an interesting and interested man."

With Ferry stationed in Manhattan and Hutchins dividing his time between Manhattan and Pasadena, Calif. (where the fund is housed in a mansion, with swimming pool, originally purchased by the Ford Foundation for West Coast headquarters), the fund will soon speed up the spending of its self-liquidating millions.

One ~~controversial~~ project looming on Hutchins' list may well demand the counsel of a public-relations expert: a look at censorship, boycotting and blacklisting activities in radio, television and movies.

* The second. The first: New Jersey's Congressman Clifford Case, who quit last March to run for the Senate on the Republican ticket.

TIME, AUGUST 30, 1954

9.40

REVIEW OF A MOVIE

WAT An Editorial From the Freeman 6/10/54

The scene is a public library "somewhere near New York City." The library board is in plenary session. An irate citizen, "a father," demands angrily that the works of Voltaire, "an exposed Communist," and John Milton, "a well-known fellow traveler," be forthwith banned, lest they infect young minds with "the spreading disease of Communism." But the librarian, "a mother," pleads against the suppression of these classics as violating America's "freedom heritage."

★

Now where in the world, outside a booby hatch, did they dig up an American so "hysterical" on the Communist issue that he would protect his little ones against Comrades Milton and Voltaire? No trouble at all, since the whole grotesque debate, mocking the common sense of all Americans, is fiction: a motion picture produced—no, not by the Kremlin as part of its anti-American campaign—by Columbia University in connection with its current bicentennial celebration and financed by the Ford Foundation.

The incredible nonsense is presented solemnly and no less solemnly reported in the news columns of the New York Times. A learned commentary on current reality under the imprimatur of a great university!

The viewer is assumed to accept without question the premise that an important segment of American public opinion — important enough

to rate a filmed reproof—is hell bent upon banishing Milton, Voltaire and their kind from library shelves.

The "book-burning" issue, it is worth recalling, was raised by a controversy, maliciously churned up by anti-anti-Communists, around the removal of certain books from official U.S. libraries abroad.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of that tempest in a samovar, it referred to writers like Howard Fast, Earl Browder and Edgar Snow, which is a bit removed from Voltaire and Milton.

It referred, moreover, not to "freedom to read" here at home but to the political wisdom of making pro-Soviet books available, at the taxpayer's expense, in foreign lands in an enterprise intended to combat Communist influences abroad.

★

When the Columbia-Ford propaganda reaches Europe, as assuredly it will, we may count on further editorial outcries on the degradation of American culture. The classic libertarians of France and England, it will be pointed out on the authority of an American university, have joined poor Robin Hood in our national doghouse.

The film, incidentally, does not disclose whether the crackpot anti-Communist or the decent American librarian prevailed. Perhaps there will be a sequel, as learning and philanthropy, hand in hand, labor tirelessly to contain the forces of intellectual darkness in our unfortunate land.

September 20, 1954

Mr. William F. Tompkins
Internal Security Division
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tompkins:

The writer is merely one of many who would appreciate a thorough investigation and explanation of the true intents and purposes, and objectives of Mr. R. M. Hutchins and his so-called Fund for the Republic of \$15,000,000.

Please find enclosed herewith a few fragments of information which certainly do not preclude the possibility that Mr. Hutchins is promoting causes which are not in the best interest of this country as officially proclaimed by a majority of the policy makers, leaders in government and industry and professional fields. Yet, Mr. Hutchins exerts tremendous influence by way of his innumerable affiliations in educational, economic and political fields to force his highly questionable ideas upon others. His influence is as you know transmitted directly to President Eisenhower [REDACTED]

b7C

The question need not necessarily be one of disproving the loyalty of Mr. Hutchins which has often been viewed with considerable concern, but when his causes are identical with those of the Communist Party, such influence certainly deserves a great deal of serious consideration and probable neutralizing action.

You will please note below the strange similarity between the causes of Mr. Hutchins and the Communist Party. Will there be revelations in the future after it is too late to correct the errors?

Hutchins-ism

- 1) Recognition of Red China
- 2) End Congressional Committee "witch-hunts"
- 3) Opposes Brownell's Anti-Trait-or Legislation
- 4) Stop "book-burning"
- 5) Erratic on "academic freedom"
- 6) Erratic on "freedom of inquiry" issue
- 7) Opposes loyalty oaths
Et al

Communism

- 1) Recognition of Red China
- 2) End Congressional Committee "witch-hunts"
- 3) Opposes Brownell's Anti-Trait-or Legislation
- 4) Stop "book-burning"
- 5) Erratic on "academic freedom"
- 6) Erratic on "freedom of inquiry" issue
- 7) Opposes loyalty oaths
Et al

You may check the enclosed references for verification.

100-368236-5

What the Communist Party Stands For

NEW OPPORTUNITIES IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

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A brilliant analysis of the new stage in the struggle against war and fascism, and the tasks ahead \$.25

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Summation speech to the Jury on the Party's role as vanguard fighter for peace, democracy, security and socialism. \$.25

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The

RE: pp. 8, 13, 14,

American

Way

to

Jobs

Peace

Democracy

A NOTE TO THE READER

This Draft Program is offered by the Communist Party as a statement of its proposals for meeting the critical problems now facing the American people.

In line with its own long-standing democratic practice and policy, the Communist Party offers this Program *as a draft*, to be weighed in the light of the nation's most burning needs, to be subjected to frank and constructive criticism—not only by Communist Party members but, as the Draft Program urges, by “all groups concerned with saving our nation from fascism and war.” The Party warmly welcomes the participation in this discussion, which will continue through June, of “all Americans, no matter what our past relations or present differences,” and pledges publicly to acknowledge all serious and constructive criticism. It urges both members and sympathizers, and all progressive and democratic forces, to study the Program carefully and to re-examine their activities and habits of work and thought in the light of the Program's objectives.

Letters, articles, proposals, criticisms, and all forms of opinion bearing on the Draft Program should be mailed to the National Office, C.P.U.S.A., 268 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N. Y. They will receive serious attention and consideration. In its final form, as it will be hammered out by the best collective thought, and having the full approval of the Party, the Communist Program will be re-published to serve the people's continuing fight for jobs, peace and democracy.

LOCAL OFFICE

LOS ANGELES COMMUNIST PARTY

124 W. 6th St. Room 525
Los Angeles 14, California

Published by
NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS
832 Broadway, New York 39, N. Y.

May, 1954

PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.

THE AMERICAN WAY

To Jobs • Peace • Democracy

DRAFT PROGRAM OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

I. Introduction

Our country and its people rapidly are approaching a crisis.

—The storm clouds of a major economic depression are nearly upon us.

—Our nation's foreign policy has led us into a blind alley.

—Our traditional liberties are vanishing, being replaced with the ugly menace of McCarthyism.

The American people face the danger that everything they believe in, everything they want this great land to be, is being turned into its opposite.

At a time of great national fear and anxiety the Communist Party submits this Program as an appeal to reason, an appeal to the common sense of our fellow Americans. The crisis of our nation cannot be resolved by any one group alone. Therefore we offer this Program for the consideration of the workingclass and all Americans who are concerned with the welfare of our country.

We are convinced that only the widest unity of the American people can avert the disaster of economic ruin, fascism and war. Only the most open-minded and deep-going democratic debate can produce such unity.

Toward that end we submit this Program.

II. The Looming Depression— The Danger of Hard Times

Ours is a great land. The American people are proud of its inventive genius, its technical know-

how, its tremendous industrial machine and vast natural resources. One would, therefore, expect to find among the people a sense of confidence in the future. But such is not the case. Whether in the huge shops of Detroit or the vast farmlands of Nebraska, there is a gnawing fear of impending economic ruin.

There is indeed cause for alarm. Signs of an approaching economic crisis are increasing. Production is falling. Unemployment is growing. Weekly earnings are declining as over-time pay disappears. The farmers are once again being caught in the desperate squeeze between high production costs and falling farm income. Small business bankruptcies are multiplying. Warehouses are loaded with \$80 billions of unsold goods, while the American people still owe the unprecedented amount of \$27 billions on installment purchases.

Human needs could easily absorb all that America can produce. But human needs and fabulous profits are opposite things. The corporations reap huge profits from the people's skill and labor. Corporation profits rose from \$6½ billions in 1939 to \$45 billions in 1953. In contrast, the Government's Bureau of Labor Statistics admits that more than one-half of all American families cannot afford to buy the minimum requirements for decent, healthful living.

Since World War II, big business and the Government considered renewed arms production as the panacea to prevent depression and to keep profits high. Military expenditures have increased more than twenty times since 1939.

But this is no answer. The increased expenditures for armaments and war are paid for by increased taxes and higher prices taken from the pockets of the people. Taxes today are more than twelve times higher than in 1939. The cost of living has more than doubled. Thus the real wages and buying power of the workers and farmers have been cut. "Cold war" politics also led to an embargo on trade with one-third of the world—the Soviet Union, China and Eastern Europe. This reduced the ability to sell American goods abroad. Finally, the over-expansion of the armament industries makes ever larger appropriations necessary to keep them going.

The arms economy is proving to be not the road to prosperity, but to economic ruin.

Big Business has no remedy for the chronic threat of economic crisis. It knows only one way to keep its industrial plants running and its lush profits flowing—by bigger war preparations, leading to ever more barbaric wars. The "cure" it offers is worse than the disease.

The arms economy is strengthening the big monopolies at the expense of the nation—particularly of labor, the working farmers and small and middle-sized business. A few giant corporations have a stranglehold on the nation's industries. This hold is even further strengthened by the Administration's "give-away" program to the monopolists.

There is an ever greater subordination of government to big business. The Eisenhower Administration is an administration of, by and for big business. Corporate wealth—General Motors, U.S. Steel, Standard Oil and du Pont—America's biggest, richest and greediest trusts, run the U.S. Government just as surely as they run their own corporations, and for the same end of ever more exorbitant profits.

The monopolists are planning to turn the approaching economic crisis to their own advantage. They are preparing to put the American people through the wringer. They will throw millions of workers on the streets and attempt to cut the wages of those employed. They strive to reduce their own taxes while keeping them high for lower income brackets. They want to crush and wipe out little business; to force millions of small farmers off the land, to push the small owner to the wall and to foreclose on his home and property. They want to intensify the exploitation and oppression of the Negro people and to put more of our youth into uniforms. In short, they want to place the burden of hard times on the backs of the "little people." This is what they mean when they speak of "limited recession" or "economic readjustment."

Above all, the monopolists will seek to use the approaching economic crisis to accelerate their drive for more and more armaments and for ultimate war.

But the American people are no longer going to accept hard times as just "hard luck," or as the process by which individuals are made "rugged" under capitalism. They refuse to blame themselves or fate for mass unemployment. They expect the economic system and the Government to guarantee them jobs at a living wage as workers, and a living income as farmers.

This very dread of economic depression is cleverly utilized by Wall Street to sell its "defense" program to the country as one to prevent depression and to safeguard peace. However, big business now fears the indignation and wrath of the people when they learn that they have been hoodwinked.

III. The Crisis in U.S. Foreign Policy—The Danger of War

This nation's foreign policy since World War II can only lead to disaster. It is a policy without a future.

This policy has failed because it represents neither the national interests of the American people nor the cherished aspirations of all mankind for peace, national freedom and higher living standards.

The Wall Street trusts and cartels have set their course on completely dominating the nations, the markets and the resources of the entire globe. This they aim to do by a combination of bribery, cajolery, intimidation and ultimate war. This is the real cause for our Government's reactionary foreign policy.

This explains the building of air bases and military installations and our headlong rush to rearm Germany and Japan. It explains our intervention in Korea, and our military and financial aid to the oppressors and butchers of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Our country, which won its national freedom in a great revolutionary war against despotic colonialism, now strives to prevent other peoples from having their 1776. Our economic royalists shout "Communism," but what they are after is the

tungsten of Korea, the rubber of Indo-China, the oil of Iran and Venezuela, the diamonds and gold of South Africa, the sugar of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the bauxite of Guiana, the tin of Bolivia, and the immense super-profits derived from cheap colonial labor everywhere.

No longer are the democratic forces of the world our allies and friends. Our new found "friends" are the Nazis of Germany, the militarists of Japan, the Franco-fascist regime of Spain, the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Formosa, the white-supremacists of South Africa, and the military dictators of Latin America.

To call U.S. foreign policy one of "strengthening democracy and the free world," is to make a hollow and cynical mockery of words.

Powerful social forces are at work in the world that will not accept Wall Street dictation or domination. One third of mankind is emancipated from imperialist oppression and capitalist exploitation and has taken the path of socialism. The rise of the Soviet Union, its tremendous industrial and cultural advance, the victory of the Chinese people and the peoples of Eastern Europe, prove that socialism is here to stay and is indestructible.

At the same time, the colonial and dependent countries refuse to continue to live in conditions of national oppression. They refuse to continue to let their resources be exploited for the benefit of imperialism.

The more economically advanced capitalist countries are likewise impelled to assert their national independence, to break away from the grip of Wall Street. They desperately need foreign markets to keep their industries running. U.S. capitalism cannot provide these. Instead, Wall Street seeks to monopolize all capitalist world markets for itself. Thus, these other capitalist nations are compelled to enter into ever fiercer competition with U.S. capital and to seek profitable trade with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The present crisis in U.S. foreign policy arises from the refusal of the ruling class to accept this new relationship of forces in the world. The "cold war" is the attempt to turn back the clock of history, to prepare a war for world domination be-

hind the myth of Soviet aggression. Wall Street has done all in its power to build a world-wide coalition against the Soviet Union. But this coalition is now falling apart. Wall Street has no real allies. Even its present so-called allies cannot deliver on their commitments. The peoples of the world, including the American people, do not intend to goose-step to the martial music of Wall Street. They are tired of constant war tension, unbearable armament burdens, the threat of atomic devastation, and of both "hot" and "cold" wars. They want peace.

These defeats suffered by Wall Street's foreign policy, especially the ending of the Korean war, have led to a certain easing of world tension. This opens the possibility of putting an end to the "cold war" altogether. But to realize this possibility the American people must be on guard against those ruling circles who pay lip-service to the need for a negotiation of differences but in reality place obstacles in the path of such peaceful settlement. The American people must demand an end to all world tension and the "cold war"!

IV. The Menace of McCarthyism— The Growing Danger of Fascism

Hand in hand with the drive toward war has been the attack on our democratic heritage. This grave danger to our democratic liberties is becoming understood by more and more Americans.

McCarthyism is on a rampage. It is trying to brow-beat into submission every independent point of view, every thinking person. It burns books and destroys art and culture. It aims to smash the labor movement, to further enslave the Negro people, to stir up racism and anti-Semitism, to gag the young generation, and to wipe out all vestiges of liberty. McCarthyism seeks to turn America into a land of yes-men, a land where patriotism is replaced with jingoism, independent thought with conformity, courage with servility.

The victims of the witch-hunt are many. They are in the first place Communists, but they also include men and women of varied political views.

They are leaders of labor and the Negro people. They are the foreign born. They are men and women of science, gifted writers and artists, prominent churchmen and educators.

The gradual whittling away of our basic democratic liberties is not some post-war madness which will pass of itself. It represents an ominous and monstrous trend toward a full-fledged police-state and fascism. The McCarthys and McCarrans are not merely publicity-seeking demagogues. They are the conscious creatures of powerful ultra-reactionary monopoly interests. McCarthyism is the ugly face of American Hitlerism, American fascism.

The attack upon democratic liberties these past years has been an integral part of the preparations of Wall Street for its war for world domination. It was designed to divide the country, to break up the popular majority that stood for President Roosevelt's policy of peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union.

The attack on the Communists, the witch-hunt, the attack on the whole New Deal and Fair Deal has nothing to do with the nation's security. It is an expression of ruling class fear of the re-emergence of the progressive majority in which the American Communists were a part and a stimulating force.

To take this country through a depression and into a war, the ruling class needs fascist conformity, apathy, terrorized and submissive Americans. This is the meaning of McCarthyism.

Why has McCarthyism made such alarming inroads in American life? The last convention of the United Auto Workers, C.I.O., correctly noted that "under the guise of protecting us from the Communists," the worst villainy has become possible. McCarthy's shady financial deals, Nixon's slush funds, the big business looting of the public treasury in lush defense contracts and in tax, property, land and oil steals, have all been gotten away with under the guise of fighting Communism. Anti-Communism has become the biggest and best paying racket in the country. The American people are paying for this. They may pay for it even more dearly—with their very lives and liberties.

It is the Big Lie that the Soviet Union menaces

this nation that has made possible the unroads of McCarthyism. McCarthyism has been able to utilize this lie to frighten and intimidate the country. The responsibility for this rests largely on those who helped cultivate and perpetuate this Big Lie. This includes the Truman Administration and the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. top leadership. By their propagation of the hoax of the Communist menace, they have helped transform McCarthyism from an insignificant contemptible worm into a dangerous and venomous rattlesnake.

Accepting the Big Lie, many of McCarthy's opponents say that they challenge only his fascist "methods" while agreeing with his anti-Communist "objectives." This stands everything on its head. McCarthy's objective is fascism; his method anti-Communism.

The danger which confronts this country is that of McCarthyism, of fascism. It can be defeated only when progressive Americans, whether they like or dislike Communism, begin to realize that Communism is not the issue in this country today or in the near future. The false issue of Communism has been cunningly injected and kept alive in order to distract the people from the real issue which confronts them, the imminent black-out of all constitutional liberties and the brutal imposition of an American type of fascism. This was the method of Hitlerism. It is the method of McCarthyism.

McCarthyism is trying to win complete political power through the present Republican Administration which is increasingly embracing the methods of McCarthyism.

Thus it aims to impose fascism on the country, to take it over through a program of unbridled intimidation and demagoguery. It aims to transform the present increasingly reactionary Republican Administration into an outright fascist government. This is the objective of McCarthyism.

Thus the danger of McCarthyism, of American fascism, is real, grave and growing. To defeat this menace, to safeguard the democratic rights and precious liberties of the American people is the first task of the hour.

V. *The Communist Program Against Depression—For Jobs, Peace, Democracy*

The American Communists propose for our nation a five-point program of Human Welfare, Democratic Freedoms, and Peaceful Coexistence.

1. *Raise the Purchasing Power of the People and Curb the Power and Profits of the Trusts!*

- To combat depression we urge the defeat of all wage-cut attempts and a militant struggle by labor to raise wages on all levels, to shorten the work-week without a reduction in weekly earnings, and to curb speed-up. We advocate the lowering of consumer prices, an end to rent gouging, and a shift of the tax burdens to the rich.

- An anti-depression program requires government protection of home owners, small farmers and small business from mortgage foreclosures and bankruptcies. It requires a government guarantee of 100 percent price parity and crop insurance for small and middle-sized farmers, and Government loans and credit at low interest rates to small business and needy farmers.

- To end the economic backwardness of the South and to raise the purchasing power of the people of that region, the Government should institute agricultural reform measures aimed at helping the sharecroppers and tenant farmers, Negro and white, to become independent producers who own the soil they till. The wage differentials between North and South and between men and women workers should be ended and equal pay for equal work guaranteed to all, regardless of race, nationality, religion, sex, age or political belief.

2. *Spend for Human Welfare, not Warfare; for Homes and Schools, not Bombs and Battleships!*

- The Government has the responsibility to guarantee jobs and living standards. The giant plants

which have been erected for the production of planes, tanks, atom and hydrogen bombs for war, need not be shut down. They can be converted to peacetime uses. For example, the giant war-time aircraft plants can be converted into huge factories for producing pre-fab homes on an assembly line basis. A Government-supported program of this kind can produce a minimum of 1,500,000 additional modern private dwellings a year. This would help wipe out the rat-infested fire-traps in which so many of our people live and die. The Government which built these giant war producing plants with the people's money must guarantee their continued operation, but for peaceful purposes. If private industry cannot or will not do so, the Government can and must! -

- We propose a substantial increase in unemployment and old-age benefits; special measures to keep our youth from becoming a jobless generation and to guarantee all our youth free and equal educational opportunities; a federal health program; and a large-scale federal program of flood control, conservation, power dam development and rural building.

3. End the "Cold War" and Promote Friendship and Trade!

There can be no hope for a lasting peace and world disarmament without accepting the principle of peaceful coexistence between the capitalist U.S.A. and the socialist Soviet Union. This is necessary whether one agrees or disagrees with socialism, whether one likes or dislikes the Soviet Union.

Peaceful coexistence does not preclude, but includes, a peaceful competition between the different social systems. It does exclude, however, a settlement by force of arms of the dispute as to which social system is superior.

To ease world tension and to restore the United Nations as an instrument for lasting peace we propose:

- A return to President Roosevelt's policy of big power negotiation and agreement. This must include People's China, the established and effective

government of the great Chinese nation.

- An end to the arms race and to the policy of encircling the globe with U.S. military bases. What is needed is a world ban on the use of all atomic weapons and an agreement for a drastic reduction in all types of armaments. We oppose the militarization of our youth and Universal Military Training.

- The widest promotion of peaceful world trade.

Our country, in its own interests, must take advantage of the immense markets for American goods available in the Soviet Union, China and Eastern Europe. These markets can provide millions of jobs for American workmen for years to come. We favor the extension of credit to bolster world trade and to help overcome the hunger and underdevelopment of the colonial lands. The colonial and semi-colonial countries need machine tools, agricultural implements and farm products. But they rightfully reject fraudulent "Point 4" programs which aim at robbing them of their natural resources and keeping them as backward hinterlands.

- An end to the policy of remilitarizing Germany and Japan. The lessons of World War II prove that a re-militarized Germany is a threat to world peace and to the security of the U.S. We stand for a united, democratic and peaceful Germany.

- No intervention in the internal affairs of other nations and the recognition of the right of all nations to govern themselves. This means an end to the Dulles policy of instigating civil wars in other countries and of aiding the oppressors of the colonial peoples of Indo-China and of all Africa and Asia. This means hands off Guatemala. We favor the right of full and unconditional independence for Puerto Rico; full equality and democratic rights for Hawaii; and complete political and economic freedom for the Philippines. The right of all nations to restrict and control all foreign investments on their territories should be recognized and respected. We favor a policy of the good neighbor to the Latin American lands and to all nations.

4. *Defend and Strengthen Democracy!*

We call for the defense of the Constitution and its Bill of Rights, for an end to the dictatorship of fear," and for a turning back of the evil tide of McCarthyism. This requires the defense of the constitutional rights of all, including the Communists. To deny the Communists their constitutional rights is the first step to denying these rights for all Americans. This is the lesson of Nazi Germany. It is the lesson of the witch-hunts in this country. Labor leaders and former New Dealers are learning that they cannot obtain immunity from the witch-hunters by crawling on their knees and Red-baiting. In the words of Benjamin Franklin, "They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."

- We urge an end to the witch-hunting, the abolition of all Congressional witch-hunt committees and a halt to the Gestapo-like political activities of the FBI. Political arrests and deportations must cease. Amnesia must be granted to Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, Gus Hall, and the other Communist leaders and victims of McCarthyism. The attempts to outlaw the Communist Party and to deprive Communists of their citizenship rights must be defeated. The Smith and McCarran Acts should be repealed.

- Labor's right to organize and strike must be protected and all anti-labor legislation such as the infamous Taft-Hartley Act must be repealed and defeated. Strike-breaking by court injunctions or government decrees should be stopped.

- Academic freedom and freedom of inquiry should be restored for America's youth. Young people should be given the right to vote at 18. The time has come to end book-burning and know-nothingism, to put a stop to the cult of violence in our movies, TV and literature, and to promote culture for peace and democracy.

5. *Win Equal Rights for the Negro People!*

Democracy is only as strong as its weakest link. All progressive forces should give full support to the valiant fight of the Negro people for their

rights. This is necessary because the fight for the liberation of the Negro nation, for the rights of all the Negro people is an integral part of the fight for democracy, for peace, for the rights and living standards of labor and all the people.

If there were no oppression of the Negro people in our land, there would be no wage differentials between the North and the South. Thus, Southern white workers, together with their Negro brothers, would receive higher wages, while Northern labor could put an end to run-away shops and Southern cheap labor competition. In this way wage levels could be raised for the whole country.

If there were no oppression of the Negro people there would be no poll-tax congressmen. Without poll-tax congressmen it would have been far more difficult for the reactionaries to pass the Taft-Hartley, the Smith and the McCarran Acts.

If there were no poll-tax Dixiecrat congressmen in Washington there also would be a better chance to get improved social security legislation, price and rent controls, more federal aid to education, a federal housing program created and for the unemployed and the aged, and far more equitable tax laws.

Thus, the American people are paying for the shame of Jim Crow. This price is added to the humiliation and oppression heaped upon the Negro people. The Negro people should have their freedom because that is right. They should have it also because all America has a stake in it, stands to gain by it. Democracy, like peace, is indivisible.

- We urge prompt federal action to wipe out every form of discrimination in employment and job opportunities for Negro workers, Mexican Puerto Rican, Indian and Jewish workers, and for women and young people. This can help end the practice of hiring Negro workers last and firing them first, of denying them opportunities for advancement as skilled workers, or of employment as white collar workers or professionals. A federal FEPC, strictly enforced, can help prevent the corporations from pitting one group of workers against another and from reducing wage standards for all workers.

- We further urge federal civil rights legislation to outlaw the poll-tax, lynching, segregation and

Jim Crow. Equal educational opportunities and the right to full representation should be guaranteed the Negro people, North and South.

* * *

We call upon wage workers, working farmers, the Negro people, small business and professional people, upon the women and the youth, to join hands in a common fight against the ravages of economic depression, against the menace of McCarthyism—for jobs, peace, and freedom. We urge support for the anti-depression demands of the A.F. of L. and C.I.O., for the farm demands of the National Farmers' Union, for the democratic demands of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for every proposal, every action, which can help save our people from threatening economic ruin, fascism, and war.

VI. What Has To Be Done— The Road Ahead

This Program for Jobs, Peace and Democracy is a program for America. It can be realized. It corresponds to the needs of the people under circumstances in which their liberties and living standards are in imminent danger of complete destruction and in which they are not prepared to accept socialism as the way out.

The program outlined here cannot do away with the planlessness and recurring economic crises of capitalism. Only socialism can do that. This Program can help, however, to delay the outbreak of an economic depression and to cushion its blow upon the people. It can save America from the clear and present danger of McCarthyism—can block war and fascism, save U.S. living standards, and maintain democracy.

No one group in America can achieve these things. The unity of all democratic and peace-loving forces is needed—unity on one issue, or a score of issues—unity irrespective of ideological and political differences on other questions and on longer range goals.

If democratic unity is to be welded, and in time, a major responsibility rests upon the organized

labor movement. It must become the propelling force of a popular coalition movement which unites labor, the working farmers, the Negro people, small and middle-sized business and those groups of capital opposed to the McCarthy program of fascism and war. Such an alliance must also include the nation's professionals and intellectuals; its women, youth and nationality groups. This alliance, if it is to become fully effective, must include the Left and the Communists who have a vital and indispensable contribution to make.

Labor does not play its full role today. It does not give a clear and firm lead because it is unclear and divided itself, because its own ranks are infected with Red-baiting and the "cold war," because its top leaders still play the part of errand boys to big business politicians.

The responsibility for this rests on the official leadership of the major trade union centers, the A.F. of L., C.I.O., Railroad Brotherhoods and Mine Workers. By their support of Wall Street's foreign policy and the anti-Communist drive they have misled the workers.

The labor movement must change its course if it is to save itself and help save the nation. It should practice the slogan, "an injury to one is an injury to all." This should govern the relationship of one section of labor to another, and of the labor movement to the farmers, the Negro people, the professionals, intellectuals, and small business people. This can be achieved only by an alert and active rank and file.

There are signs of a new awakening in our land. Larger sections of the people are beginning to speak up for peace and for a program of peace-time jobs. They are becoming alarmed over the menace of McCarthyism. Their opposition to the Eisenhower Administration is growing. The bitter fruits of the war drive are bound further to dispel many illusions. The people are compelled to enter more energetically and consciously into the struggle to defend their living standards, their democratic liberties, and their peace. The collision between the people and the foreign and domestic policies of McCarthyism must grow in volume and intensity.

Important sections of the labor movement are becoming increasingly conscious of the life-and-

death need for labor unity. Some of these are also beginning to point in the direction of increased independent political action, are beginning to think in terms of forming a great political alliance under labor's leadership.

The immediate objective in 1954 must be to prevent the Eisenhower Administration and Congress from taking the country further down the road of McCarthyism. Defeating McCarthyism requires the turning of the present Administration out of political power, first by changing the composition of Congress in 1954 and then by electing a new Administration in 1956. This requires a new political majority so strong that it not only changes Administrations but imposes on a new Congress and a new Administration a new course in domestic and foreign affairs.

The answer to our present national plight is not a switch-back to another Truman-type Administration. The Truman Administration, by departing from Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies, only paved the way for the Republicans to grab political power and for McCarthyism to ride roughshod over the nation. What is needed is a new Administration which starts to build again where the New Deal left off.

Only the prospect of such a new Administration can inspire and rally the many millions of independent voters in the ranks of labor, the Negro people, the farmers, and the city middle classes, who, when acting together, constitute a new political majority.

To unite a new political majority for 1954 and 1956 requires recognition that the two-party system remains the form through which the overwhelming majority of the American people now express themselves in politics. Except in special local and state situations, there is no immediate prospect that decisively large masses will break away from the existing two-party structure. This is particularly true since the struggle between the McCarthy and anti-McCarthy forces is likely to be very close. Under these circumstances the decisive sections of organized labor, without which a mass third party is impossible, will first attempt to fight out the issues within the ranks of the Democratic Party. The key to both the crucial 1954 and 1956 elec-

tions lies in the ability of organized labor to come forward as a distinct political force even within the framework of the present two-party system. Labor must come forward with its own clear-cut progressive program for the nation, its own ties and alliances with other independent electoral forces, and its own highly organized and efficient election machinery. Its objective must be to help bring about a regrouping and realignment within the Democratic Party nationally and within the Republican Party in local areas.

The liberal and independent voters cannot create a new majority and defeat McCarthyism by giving the political bosses a blank check, for McCarthyism exists in both major parties and must be fought in each. They must, therefore, exert every effort to make their *independent* weight felt in the determination of program and the selection of candidates, including, where necessary, the running of independent candidates. Organizations such as the Progressive Party and the American Labor Party, by pursuing correct unity policies and running candidates where necessary, can help clarify the issues and greatly strengthen the common struggle against McCarthyism.

The 1954 elections are crucial in determining the path America will take. McCarthy already has thrown down the gauntlet to the American people. What is needed is unity of every decent, honest force of our people, of all independent-minded voters, whether Democrats, Republicans, or Progressives. Such unity must set itself the objective of electing an anti-McCarthy Congress by defeating every McCarthy-McCarran-Dixiecrat type of candidate, every pro-fascist and rabid war monger. It is also necessary to bring into the halls of Congress a bloc of articulate and uncompromising opponents of McCarthyism, of courageous spokesmen for a further relaxation of world tension and for the defense of the people from the ravages of economic depression. Labor and Negro representation in Congress must be strengthened by electing a larger number of trade union and Negro candidates. This will facilitate the election of a new Administration in 1956.

Only in the course of sustained struggle along these lines will the perspective of a mass third party

of the people, led by labor and its allies, materialize. Labor will find that the many important battles it must wage within the Democratic Party, decisive as they may be in checking the immediate danger of McCarthyism, will not transform that Party into a farmer-labor party. Labor must set its sights in the direction of a great party of its own, a party without Wall Street financiers, corrupt underworld racketeers, or Southern Dixiecrats—in short, a true united front party of labor and the common man.

As the American people succeed in electing a new Administration and blocking the immediate menace of fascism and war, a new stage of the struggle will begin to unfold. It is then that the perspective of subsequently electing a new type of government, a farmer-labor government, will begin to arise in our country. Such a people's government, based on a farmer-labor party, will represent the militant advance of the great majority. It will be a government in which the working class plays a leading role, serving the interests of the common people, and directed at curbing the power of the trusts.

VII. Communist Aims and Perspectives

The Communist Party, basing itself on the scientific principles of Marxism-Leninism, believes in socialism as the ultimate solution for the problems of our nation. Modern industrial production under capitalism is a vast social process, but it is operated for private enrichment and not for the public good. It is this contradiction that socialism would resolve. Socialism alone would utilize to the fullest the immense scientific and technical know-how of the American people, including atomic energy. It would forever end the scourge of economic crisis, unemployment, racial discrimination, fascism and war. It would build a land of peace and plenty, of knowledge and culture, of freedom and opportunity for all.

At the same time, the Communist Party emphasizes that the issue at the present time is not communism. The choice before our people today is

peace, security, democracy versus the grip which the monopolists have on the country and their plans of fascism and war.

But while the issue today is not communism, the true nature of the Communist Party and the role which it plays in American life is very much an issue. The American people must know the truth about this issue lest the monstrous deception now practiced on them lead to the loss of the democracy and freedom they prize so dearly.

What is the truth about the Communist Party?

The Communist Party advocates a peaceful path to socialism in the U.S. It brands as a lie the charge that it advocates the use of force and violence in the pursuit of any of its immediate or long range goals. It declares that socialism will come into existence in the United States only when the majority of the American people decide to establish it. The Communist Party affirms its deep and abiding faith in the American people and their ultimate decision to establish socialism. The needs of our nation cannot be served by any sect or conspiracy. For no progress, whether of a minimum or of a more far-reaching nature, can come other than through the will and action of a majority of the American people.

The Communist Party has no blueprint for the path to socialism in the U.S. The American people will move along the path to socialism as inevitably as other peoples and nations have done because ultimately there is no other solution to their problems. But they will do so in a form and manner which will be determined by the history, the traditions and the specific needs of the American people. No social system can be imported from abroad. Nor do we propose to do so.

Basing itself on these fundamental propositions, the path to socialism in the United States which is advocated by the Communist Party envisions: the unity of the majority of the people to block the present imminent threat of McCarthyism, thereby upholding and defending the Constitution and the Bill of Rights; and then, the forward march of that majority toward a strengthening of democracy and the election of a new type of government, a farmer-labor, anti-monopoly government. The election of such an Administration and Congress would then

open up the possibility for a peaceful advance of the American people to socialism.

The Communist Party of the United States has its roots deep in the history and struggles of the American people and its labor movement. It is the inheritor and continuer of the best in American democratic, radical and labor thought and traditions. Its devotion to the true national interests of the American people is the source of its deep and abiding patriotism. That patriotism has been sealed in the blood of hundreds of members of the Communist Party who have died in defense of our country and our people.

American Communists believe in the defense of their country, and the people and territory of their country. We deny that the Soviet Union or any country led and ruled by working people threatens our country, or could threaten our country. We resolutely oppose "police actions," wars of aggression, or wars of intervention in the affairs of peoples fighting to shape their own way of life as they see fit.

The false and despicable charge that Communists are "agents of a foreign power," or "spies," emanates from the monopolists who want, thereby, to cover up their own betrayal of the true national interests of the American people. It is the monopolists who are the agents of a foreign power—the power of the international cartels and trusts which they dominate and to whose greedy manipulations they subordinate and betray the interests of our country. Not what is good for our country, but what is good for General Motors determines the loyalty of the monopolists.

The Communist Party declares that it seeks no conflict with any church or any American's religious beliefs. On the contrary, we stretch out our hand in the fellowship of common struggle for our mutual goal of peace, democracy and security to all regardless of religious belief. We stand on the fundamental principle of the Constitution which guarantees religious freedom by separating church and state, and, in the same spirit, we oppose the intervention of any church in political affairs.

The Communist Party considers the emergence of a powerful trade union movement during these past two decades as the most important and positive development in our national life. We are

proud to have helped built it and to be a part of it. As a working class political party we strive to influence the policies of the labor movement and deem it our right and duty to speak out against policies which we believe are harmful to labor and the nation. But we deny any intent to dominate or control the trade union movement and recognize and respect its organizational autonomy and political independence.

We proclaim our fraternity with all peoples who have pioneered the new frontiers of human history toward socialism, with all peoples struggling to achieve their independence and national development. We affirm the good will and solidarity of our people with all those who stand for peace and progress. We seek to realize Abraham Lincoln's saying: "The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues and kindreds."

We are ready to work with all Americans, no matter what our past relations or present differences may be, to block war and fascism, to save U.S. living standards, to restore free exchange of ideas and debate on the great issues facing the nation. We propose a coming together of all progressive and democratic forces to consult with each other and to make such consultation and working together a habit. The grave problems of our nation cannot be solved otherwise.

We call upon all progressive and democratic forces to re-appraise their policies and activities in light of the nation's crisis. The American Communists pledge to do the same.

We urge mutual and friendly criticism among all groups concerned with saving our nation from fascism and war. We invite criticism of ourselves and of this Draft Program, and are prepared to publicly acknowledge all criticism that is just.

We urge upon all our members and sympathizers a most careful study of this Program and a re-examination of their daily activities, habits of work and thought, to bring them in line with it.

In full confidence that the objectives of this Draft Program can be realized, we call upon all members and friends, upon all anti-fascists, to spare no effort to realize this program of jobs, peace and democracy for America.

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Daily



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Los Angeles, Calif.

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HUTCHINS INTERVIEW

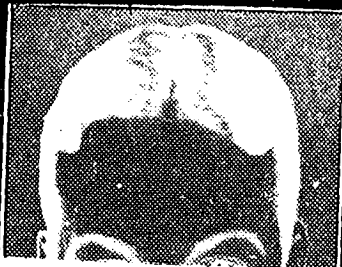
Oaths Threaten One's Character

by David Henley

Robert Maynard Hutchins, former president and chancellor of the University of Chicago and present associate director of the Ford Foundation, yesterday said he does not believe in any kind of loyalty oath for school teachers and professors.

"Schools in America have always been a center for freedom and free-thinking. These so called 'loyalty oaths' are nothing more than threats and intimidations against one's character," he stated.

"I do not feel the Communist party is as dangerous as professed. Some people take it for grant-



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ed that just because a person is a member of the Communist party, he is dangerous. This is not true.

"For example, in the state of Washington, most of the professors at the state university, when under investigation, proved to be some of the weakest and most sheepish men I have ever heard of," he said.

Against McCarthy

Dr. Hutchins lamented Senator McCarthy's denunciation of Harvard as a "smelly mess" and the statement made by Indiana's state director of education which said "Robin Hood" is a book advocating Socialism and Communism.

"These two incidents are typical of the hysteria that is gripping the nation today. I believe that leadership in human freedom is in jeopardy. The tradition of academic freedom was made in America. It should be kept," Hutchins said.

Denounces Religious Head

The professor vociferously denounced Cardinal Spellman's speech made in Europe last month in which the noted churchman said no one in America is being hurt by congressional investigations. Hutchins said the "whole nation as well as many individuals, have been injured by these probes."

When the question of Red China came up, Hutchins gave some pretty definite views on the matter.

"I heartily advocate the admission of Communist China into the United Nations. The Red Chinese seem to have the situation over there pretty well in hand and at the present do represent the people of China."

Hutchins said Attorney General Brownell's views on the wire-tapping issue and the proposed changes in the Fifth amendment were in direct violation of the Constitution. He further stated that congressional committees, which published lists of subversive Communist and Fascist organizations, were run by a bunch of "characters." He therefore inferred, in this reporter's opinion, that he does not believe that these lists should be made public.



ROBERT M. HUTCHINS
... Ford Foundation head

L. A. Foreign Students To Be Feted

Foreign student colleges and universities in Los Angeles County, will host a reception at the Los Angeles Convention Center to celebrate the opening of the new semester.

SC foreign students will attend the reception in the afternoon at the Los Angeles Convention Center.

Students will be given a tour of the city and a display of the city's history.

Costs for the trip will be covered by the city.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

January 7, 1955

ROBERT MAYNARD HUTCHINS
PRESIDENT, FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Classified by ~~3316/17~~
Declassify on: OADR 1/10/13

The Bureau has conducted no investigation concerning Dr. Hutchins, President of the Fund for the Republic, a subsidiary of the Ford Foundation. According to the "New York Times" of December 22, 1954, Hutchins considered the committee to examine Federal loyalty-security programs, which was to be appointed by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and supported by a \$100,000 grant of the Fund for the Republic, as "the No. 1 priority problem in the Fund's field."

Hutchins, born in Brooklyn, New York, on January 17, 1899, has been very prominent in the field of education and world affairs for a number of years and has written numerous books, articles and statements on the subject. He served as President of the University of Chicago from 1929 to 1945 and as Chancellor of that University from 1945 until 1951 when he joined the Ford Foundation as an Associate Director. In March, 1954, Hutchins became the President of the Fund for the Republic succeeding Clifford Case of New Jersey who resigned to run for the Senate. Hutchins currently resides in Pasadena, California, and runs the Fund for the Republic offices at 1444 Wentworth Avenue, Pasadena. ("Who's Who in America"; "Time," 8-30-54; 100-391697-47; 100-368336-5)

There are voluminous references to Hutchins in Bureau files. In the preparation of this memorandum, the search concerning him was limited to the main case file and references since the beginning of 1950 inasmuch as by letter dated March 24, 1950, the Chicago Office advised that it did not have any information in its possession which would reflect adversely upon the loyalty of Hutchins to the United States Government. Chicago letter advised that most of the field office's references to Hutchins were obtained from newspaper clippings and periodicals and a summation of that material revealed that Hutchins is opposed to regulations and restrictions placed by the Government on the atomic energy program; that he has consistently advocated the formation of a world government to handle the atomic energy program; that during the period of 1948-1949 he publicly denounced the Broyles investigation of the University of Chicago for alleged

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1 - Mr. Nichols

1 - Mr. Boardman

1 - Mr. Belmont

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100-391697 (Fund for the Republic)

1 - 100-368336 (Hutchins)

3 FEB 1 1955 attached to Memo Belmont to Boardman dated 1/12/55

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Communist influence; and that he testified before the Illinois State Legislature in 1949 concerning organizations at the University of Chicago which were alleged by the Legislature and its investigators to be Communist. (100-368336-1)

AFFILIATION WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY, COMMUNIST FRONTS,
AND COMMUNIST-SPONSORED GROUPS OR CAUSES:

Bureau files contain no substantiated information that Hutchins was ever a member of the Communist Party or any Communist Party fronts. On April 21, 1949, in testimony before the State of Illinois Seditious Activities Investigation Commission, which was at that time investigating alleged Communist activities at the University of Chicago, Hutchins in his opening statement said "I am not sympathetic toward Communism." He also stated that he was not instructed on the subject of the Communist Party being a conspiratorial fifth column operating in the interests of a foreign state and that he knew nothing about the Communist Party except what he had read. In answer to a question as to whether he had read the statement of Communist Party leaders Foster and Eugene Dennis, he replied that he had but he was not associated with Communism and had never happened to meet a Communist professor in his entire life. He also testified that he felt that there was a distinction between signing a statement of a Communist front or Communist-sponsored organization and sponsoring or becoming a member of that organization. He reasoned that one could agree that a conference should be held on a certain subject but not share the sentiments or general objectives of a good many members of the club and, therefore, not care to be associated with them on general issues. He testified in this connection that he had authorized the use of his name as a signer to a statement issued by the Bureau on Academic Freedom in 1948 to the effect that "today there is a special need to safeguard free inquiry into discussions on controversial issues....and the freedom of all teachers to participate in social life," but he did not authorize the use of his name as a sponsor of the conference arranged for October 9 and 10, 1948, by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (NCASP). He further stated that he was not satisfied that the NCASP was a Communist front organization even though it had been cited as such by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). (62-85293-6 p. 19, 25, 39, 43, 44, 45)

Bureau files do reflect Hutchins' connections with the following Communist Party front groups.

On June 20, 1939, Hutchins made a coast-to-coast broadcast under the auspices of the American Committee for Democracy

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X and Intellectual Freedom (cited by the HCUA). This talk was made in connection with a "manifesto of educators" and urged educators to base their commencement addresses on this manifesto in a united effort "to make commencement for 1939 a demonstration for democracy." (100-7063-19 p. 2)

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[REDACTED]
(Anonymous; 100-1170-49 p. 62; Report dated 3-10-41)

A press release issued by the Unitarian Public Forum sponsored by the First Unitarian Church, 2936 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles, California, announced that Hutchins was scheduled to speak before the Forum on February 6, 1953. The 1951 report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California states "the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, used on Sunday for the purpose of religious worship, has on week days been used repeatedly by atheistic Communist enterprises." (140-3799-18 p. 2)

It is further noted that in July, 1950, Hutchins' name was mentioned [REDACTED] the NCASP as one of the prominent individuals who were nonmembers of that organization who would be asked to sign a petition for executive clemency for the Hollywood Ten. No information is available indicating Hutchins participated in this activity. [REDACTED] 100-138754-636 p. 3)

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During [REDACTED] the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) (cited by the HCUA) suggested the possibility of getting Hutchins as a speaker for the national convention of the NLG on the topic of peaceful coexistence of different systems of government. He also suggested Hutchins as a possible speaker for a scheduled NLG conference to be held in New York City on February 20, 1951. Our files do not reflect that Hutchins actually spoke at these affairs. (Tear; 100-7321-407, 664)

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Bureau files also reflect that many of the statements made by Hutchins relative to national issues have been published and distributed by the Communists or Communist front groups. Some examples of this were the distribution in May, 1950, of his statement against the Mundt Bill by the Philadelphia Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill; the incorporation of his statement criticizing the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act

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in "Fact Sheet No. 1 on Smith Act" which was distributed at a Michigan Civil Rights Congress (cited by the Attorney General) conference in Detroit on October 11, 1953; and the playing at various meetings of Communist-dominated organizations in 1954 of a tape recording of one of the speeches made by Hutchins criticizing the Dilworth Law which required loyalty oaths of California teachers. [redacted] 100-361924-32 p. 19; 61-10149-3659 p. 18; 100-408404-4 p. 10) (S)(U)

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Hutchins was invited to attend but declined an invitation to the Soviet-sponsored International Economic Conference held in 1951. In March, 1954, he first accepted and then rejected the annual award of the Teachers Union for "valiant and unswerving defense of intellectual freedom." It is noted that in rejecting the Teachers Union award Hutchins stated "reports that have just reached me regarding the political attitude and activities of the Teachers Union raise doubts about whether its views of academic freedom coincide with mine." The publication which reported his rejection of the award pointed out that the nature of the Communist-controlled Teachers Union had been made public in four different instances since 1941 and, therefore, there was a question as to whether Hutchins finally rejected the Teachers Union award because "he is actually waking up...or because of pressure?" ("New York Times," 12-27-51; "Counterattack," 3-26-54; 105-15888-24; 100-356388-85; 100-350512-578)

HUTCHINS' VIEWS ON VARIOUS ISSUES AS EXPRESSED
IN HIS SPEECHES AND WRITINGS:

File references since 1950 reflect that Hutchins has made voluminous statements in which he has:

1. strongly opposed loyalty oaths particularly for school teachers and professors as required by the Dilworth Law in the State of California ("Daily Worker," 7-7-50; 100-368336-A; Southern California "Daily Trojan," 12-3-53; 100-368336-5)
2. opposed the Supreme Court decision upholding the conviction of the eleven Communist leaders under the Smith Act ("Daily Worker," 6-25-51; 100-12764-A)
3. opposed the Universal Military Training (UMT) program in the United States claiming that no other nation would believe that the United States had to have UMT to protect it from attack; therefore, it must want UMT in order to attack somebody. (National

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Council Against Conscription pamphlet distributed 72-52; 100-16842-115 p. 3)

4. requested House of Representatives investigators of tax-exempt foundations (as representative of Ford Foundation) to recognize "the very delicate problem of balancing security and freedom" in their hunt for subversion in education and to guarantee educators freedom to think and to express themselves. ("The Washington Post," 11-26-52; 100-385355-A)

5. denounced the activities of the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities and protested the "spread of censorship." ("Daily People's World," 12-15-52; 140-3799-18 p. 2)

6. Branded the California State Senate Investigating Committee on Education as "subversive and un-American" and urged its repudiation stating "never before has an official agency explicitly attacked freedom of thought and freedom of speech" as did Dilworth Committee report. ("The Washington Post," 6-12-53; 100-391697-A)

7. advocated the admission of Communist China into the United Nations. (Southern California "Daily Trojan," 12-3-53; 100-368336-5, enclosure)

8. stated that Congressional committees which published lists of subversive Communist and Fascist organizations were run by a bunch of "characters." (Ibid.)

MOST SIGNIFICANT QUOTES FROM HUTCHINS' STATEMENTS:

Freedom of expression and thought: "The danger to our institutions is not from the tiny minority who do not believe in them. It is from those who would mistakenly repress the free spirit upon which those institutions are built." (Hutchins' contribution to "Primer of Intellectual Freedom" published in 1949; 100-3-74-5752)

Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act: "The majority decision indicates that we are at last up against a crisis in this country. It may now become more difficult for us to take some of the positions we have in the past. We may even have to decide whether we must violate the law in order to

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remain in conformity with our convictions." (Speech before American Civil Liberties Union meeting in Hutchins' honor; "Daily Worker," 6-25-51; 100-12764-A)

Membership in cited organizations: "Membership in such organizations raises a question about people and a perfectly legitimate question but it does not in and of itself show that they (University of Chicago professors who were alleged to be members of cited organizations) were engaged in subversive activities and nobody ventured to charge that any member of the faculty was so engaged. ("The Washington Post," 11-26-52; 100-385355-A)

FBI, Attorney General Brownell, etc.: "We are cursed today by a tremendous glorification of the FBI. The only people we will believe are confessed spies and traitors. The Attorney General now proposes to evade the Fifth Amendment and to permit the use of evidence obtained illegally by wire tapping." Hutchins commented further that Attorney General Brownell was a student at Yale Law School while he, Hutchins, was Dean of that institution. He stated "I only hope that Brownell was not a student in one of my classes." Relative to the outlawing of the Communist Party, Hutchins stated that he would take the opposite course and remove all limitations upon Communists. He remarked "I would catch and punish criminals, not condemn a man because he belonged to an organization. The Communist Party may be in the hands of the Kremlin but it does not follow that everyone in the Communist Party is a part of a conspiracy. I don't believe that spying accelerated by thirty days the development of the atomic bomb in Russia. All the theoretical material on the release of atomic energy was published in the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' in 1936." (Observations made by Hutchins at a lecture at Beverly Hills High School on December 1, 1953; "Daily People's World," 12-9-53; 100-368336-4)

Loyalty oath: "These so-called 'loyalty oaths' are nothing more than threats and intimidation against one's character." (Southern California "Daily Trojan," 12-3-53; 100-368336-5)

Communist Party: "I do not feel the Communist Party is as dangerous as professed. Some people take it for granted that just because a person is a member of the Communist Party he is dangerous. This is not true." (Ibid.)

CONTACTS WITH THE BUREAU:

Hutchins has had very little contact with the Bureau. In July, 1935, he wrote the Director expressing his thanks for a

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copy of the Director's address before the Police Chiefs Association. Since 1950 he has been contacted occasionally by Bureau Agents during the course of applicant investigations on individuals wherein he was listed as a reference. He has cooperated during these interviews. (94-1-152-3110)

MISCELLANEOUS:

Hutchins was President of a group formed in February, 1946, which was known as the Committee to Frame a World Constitution and published a magazine called "Common Cause." This organization, which had headquarters at the University of Chicago, was a nonpolitical, philosophical group of scholars working for world government and its publication contained discussions concerning problems of world constitution and government. A review of the publication reflected that the Soviet Government was hostile to the cause of world government which the committee espoused. (100-363498-71, 94 p. 9)

ALL info may be released per their Otr 1/10/53
On May 16, 1950, Lewis Strauss, currently Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), advised the Bureau that two friends of his in New York City had recently been contacted by two individuals at the request of Dr. Hutchins. According to Strauss' friends, the purpose of the contact was to solicit funds to organize a group of lawyers to work on a plan for international control of atomic energy. The group of lawyers would be divided into two teams, one team representing the Russian point of view and one team the United States point of view and the study would be directed toward a plan to take the place of the [] plan for control of atomic energy. According to Strauss, his friends refused to go along with the plan but he stated he had complete confidence that such an occurrence took place since his sources were highly reliable. (Strauss to Agent [] on 5-16-50; 100-345079-112X) (X)U

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While in San Francisco during November, 1951, Alfred K. Stern telephoned Hutchins somewhere in the Los Angeles area. Stern told Hutchins that Mrs. Stern (Martha Dodd Stern) was "doing a book out here" on the loyalty oath controversy. Stern stated that he was helping her on the project. Subsequently, on August 7, 1952, [] contacted her to see if her husband had any influence with "Hutchins" and requested that if he had he put it to use and see if they could get him [] a good job [] Later Alfred K. Stern conversed with [] and assured him that he would get in touch with "Hutch" and see if they could get [] something. It is believed that the individual referred to as Hutchins and Hutch is identical with Robert M. Hutchins. Alfred K. Stern is a (X)U

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principal subject in the [] case investigation and has been identified as a Soviet intelligence agent in the past. Both Stern and his wife have been identified as Communist Party members in the past and both have been affiliated with and have been active in numerous Communist front groups. (Information re [] case not to be disseminated; [] 100-57453-702 p. 6;783) (A/uy)

On December 15, 1952, [] advised the Bureau that he had received information that Hutchins had attended the Lenin Institute (Moscow, Russia) after he graduated from college. [] did not identify his source other than to say that she was a woman who had known Hutchins [] and a member of a [] family. Our files reflect no other information regarding this. []

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[] 105-13893-217)

On September 24, 1954, []

[] advised the Los Angeles Office []

[] (100-391697-47)

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- 8 -

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 26, 1955

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT:

ROBERT M. HUTCHINS
PRESIDENT OF THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
SPEECH BEFORE THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB,
WASHINGTON, D. C.; JANUARY 26, 1955
MISCELLANEOUS

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/10/83

BY 95/rjg/vpl

This is to advise you that I attended a luncheon given by the National Press Club today at which the above-captioned person spoke. You will find attached a copy of his discourse. Mr. Hutchins confined his remarks to the attachment and in fact read it word for word. He, therefore, was not too impressive as a public speaker.

Included at the head table were

and many others.

As the attachment will show, Mr. Hutchins devoted almost his entire talk to an attack upon the Reece Committee. He was on the defensive most of the time and it was more pronounced listening to him than it is reading the speech. Mr. Hutchins again and again stated that the Reece Committee was in error concerning the charges made against Foundations, etc. Mr. Hutchins claimed that the activities of such committees tended to create fear and concern among the people of the country, particularly among the teachers and related educators. He said that, in substance, the battle cry of our republic is today, "What will the people say?" and as a result, many men and women are hesitant to express what is on their minds. He hopes that this battle cry will change in the near future to "We feel free." No reference was made to the FBI.

It seemed that the talk was too defensive and negative to be wholly effective. In the question period which followed, nothing new was added to the substance of the talk except for some humor which tended to create a better impression.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for your information.

WCS:mjh

(5)

- 1 - Mr. Nichols
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Tamm
1 - Mr. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Winterrowd
1 - Mr. Tele. Room
1 - Mr. Holloman
1 - Mr. Gandy

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From: THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
1 EAST 54th STREET
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

Remarks of Robert M. Hutchins,
President of the Fund for the Republic,

before the

National Press Club, Washington, D. C.,
January 26, 1955.

I speak only for myself, not for the Fund for the Republic, the Directors of which I have not consulted; not for the Ford Foundation, of which the Fund for the Republic is completely independent; not for other foundations. They have been doing a good deal of talking lately. In fact they have been uncommonly vocal.

They have been uncommonly unanimous. I have been dealing with the foundations in one way or another for more than thirty years. They have always been distinguished by their lack of fellow feeling. They have scorned a project if it required the cooperation of another foundation. One of the more absurd charges made by the Reece Committee was that the foundations were an intellectual cartel. The Reece Committee forced them to huddle together in self-defense. One more investigation and they might become a cartel.

The conduct of the majority, if it was the majority, of the Reece Committee was so scandalous that it outraged almost all the press and apparently even one of its own members. At any rate, Angier L. Goodwin of Massachusetts wrote a new kind of concurring opinion, one that disagreed with all the conclusions of the opinion with which it purported to concur. In the conduct of the hearings Mr. Reece added some new wrinkles to the distortions that we have become accustomed to in congressional investigations.

The foundations were elaborately attacked by the staff and by some witnesses of dubious standing. Then, pleading that Mr. Hays of Ohio would not let him conduct the hearings as they should be conducted, Mr. Reece adjourned them and

100-368336-7.
ENCLOSURE

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DATE 1/10/83 BY SP5/jg

informed the foundations that they could file written statements. Perhaps the most depressing fact about the report of the so-called majority of the Reece Committee is that Mr. Reece takes credit for relieving the foundations of what he calls the "embarrassment" of cross-examination. You might as well execute an innocent man without the embarrassment of a hearing--but if you did nobody would claim that you had conformed to the principles of Anglo-American jurisprudence.

The most entertaining of the new wrinkles was that the majority took a philosophical position. The Cambridge ladies, e. e. cummings said, lived in furnished souls; so Mr. Reece and Mr. Wolcott came bustling out in second-hand suits of anti-empiricism, supplied them by the sages of the staff. Mr. Reece and Mr. Wolcott were much against empiricism, which they associated with moral relativism, irreligion, the cultural lag and ultimately with subversion.

The Congressmen could not be bothered with history. They overlooked the fact that some of the most empirical empiricists in history, like Hume and Montaigne, were thoroughgoing Tories. The Congressmen could not be bothered with consistency: for example, they went after the teachers' colleges for sponsoring empiricism and then after the Fund for the Advancement of Education for not sponsoring the teachers' colleges.

If a committee may charge a foundation with empiricism, why not charge a college with it, and if with empiricism why not with Presbyterianism or Catholicism or any other philosophy, religion, or dogma that the committee does not care for? The grant of tax exemption may carry with it certain obligations, and those who accept it may by implication agree that they must perform certain services. But it has never been supposed that by taking tax exemption a college, university, church, or foundation, otherwise within the law, was liable to condemnation because of the philosophy that it held. If there is such liability, the way is open to the most flagrant violation of religious freedom and of freedom of speech and teaching.

The lesson the majority, if it is a majority, of the Reece Committee wants to teach the foundations is stated in words of crystalline clarity: "They should be very chary of promoting ideas, concepts and opinion-forming material which run counter to what the public currently wishes, approves and likes."

Here the Committee throws overboard the principle accepted by the Cox Committee that the justification of the foundations is that they supply risk or venture capital in the field of philanthropy. That is what they are for, to take chances, the Cox Committee said. The Reece Committee would confine them to what a public relations man, presumably by a series of careful polls, found that the public currently wished, approved, and liked. The way to be safe would be to attract no attention, arouse no discussion, create no controversy.

Even this would not be enough. All the things of which the Committee now complains were currently wished, approved, and liked at the time the foundations did them. To meet the test laid down by the Committee, therefore, a foundation would have to be able to foresee what would become unpopular by the time of an investigation.

But even this is not enough. The issue is not what the public will wish, approve, and like. There is no evidence, for example, that the American public dislikes empiricism. Quite the contrary. The public does not dislike empiricism: the Reece Committee does, or rather two members of it do, or perhaps just the staff of the Reece Committee does. Running a foundation on these terms becomes an extra-hazardous occupation fraught with dangers that test pilots and submarine explorers and others who are up against nothing worse than the laws of Nature do not encounter.

The Reece Committee achieves some of its gaudiest effects by the simple process of giving old words new definitions and then pinning the old words on the foundations. This is the way that empiricism becomes subversive. Subversion now

means, the Committee says, a promotion of tendencies that may lead to results that the Committee will not like. Hence support of the New Deal could be subversion. Social engineering, planning, world government, the United Nations, William James, John Dewey, the American Friends Service Committee, Dr. Kinsey and reform are all subversive in the bright new lexicon of the Reece Committee. And of course all these things are socialistic, if not communistic, too.

At times one feels when reading the report that old scurrilous words will be redefined and applied to any expression of decent human feeling. So it was that a staff member found himself identifying the Papal Encyclicals as communistic.

But the Reece report is said to be a majority report, and it will be referred to in the future as a majority report. Its appendix will be quoted as an authoritative collection of dangerous names. The only reason for the appendix is to enable some committee in the future to say of somebody that he was listed by the Reece Committee. This fact will then be greeted with hushed and incredulous awe by those to whom it is communicated.

All you have to do to qualify for the appendix is to favor world government or get mentioned by the Daily Worker. The principal charge against one distinguished professor is that he is quoted, apparently with approval, in a dissenting opinion in the Circuit Court of Appeals. A low of some sort is reached with the mention in the appendix of the name of George F. Kennan. He is accused of the following -- and this is the total record --: a book of his was reviewed (we are not told whether favorably or unfavorably) in the Daily People's World and the New World Review; on May 9, 1950, the New York Times reported that he spoke on Communist China (what he said does not appear); and on May 28, 1950, the New York Times reported that he "attacked witchhunting of communists." On the basis of such information Mr. Kennan will in the future be referred to as "cited by the Reece Committee."

The appendix of the Reece Committee's so-called majority report is an endless carnival of good clean fun -- it is almost 200 pages long; but I must pass on.

I cannot regard the Reece Committee as having more than symbolic or symptomatic importance. Its wild and squalid presentation affords a picture of the state of our culture that is most depressing. Its aims and methods are another example of the exploitation of public concern about communism and subversion to further political ambition and to work off political grudges.

We may as well state it plainly: the Reece investigation in its inception and execution was a fraud. Nobody in his right mind could suppose that the great accumulations of wealth left by our richest men were being intentionally used by their trustees to overthrow the institutions of this country. Hence the Reece Committee had to take another tack: the trustees were said to be so busy that they had to leave the foundations to officers who were often quite disreputable. Though this relieved the men of wealth and standing of the charge of being knaves, it did so only at the expense of charging them with being fools. Only fools could be so careless as to allow enormous sums entrusted to them for charitable purpose to be stolen away and lavished on the subversion of their country.

Congress may properly investigate the foundations and seek to arrive at general legislative policy concerning them. But the most important question to ask about any given foundation is whether it is one. Is it actually using its money for religious, charitable, educational, or scientific purposes? The First Amendment suggests that tax exemption should not be denied or revoked because the particular views of religion, education, or science held or promoted by the foundation are unpopular.

On the other hand, nothing in the Constitution requires that tax exemption must be accorded an organization, which though in outward form a foundation, is actually a tax dodge, or a public relations device, or a scheme to promote the personal interests of the donor. The test is public versus private purposes. The Government may properly inquire into this question, since the exemption is granted

with a promise of performance. The appropriate forum for the determination of the question of performance would seem to be a court.

As Dr. Johnson used to say, we must clear our minds of cant. When we do, we see that in general the foundations have for many years been following the prescription laid down for them by the majority of the Reece Committee. This prescription is to try to avoid doing what is or may become unpopular. The failure of the foundations to be universally popular at all times is seldom caused by a spirit of reckless abandon or eager pioneering on their part. It is caused rather by the difficulties of predicting what will be popular or unpopular.

Who could have imagined that helping prospective teachers in Arkansas to get an education would have ever been regarded by anybody as exhibiting dangerous tendencies of mind? But when a foundation did this, it was criticized by teachers, businessmen, and newspapers in that State and was of course complained of by the Reece Committee. What would the Foundation have done in Arkansas if it had been possible to foresee the reactions that in fact occurred? I do not say that the grant would not have been made, but I would not bet on it; for the foundations have in varying degrees suppressed their ambition to provide risk capital in favor of a desire to have what are called good public relations, that is, to avoid unpopularity.

Weak Name
[We know that the Attorney-General's list is an ex parte finding of guilt with no probative standing in law. But how many foundations would give money to an organization or even to an individual in an organization on the Attorney-General's list, no matter how meritorious the project? Would we support organizations that allowed groups listed by the Attorney-General to meet in halls owned by them? If not, for an irrelevant reason, one that has nothing to do with the quality of the proposal, but that has a great deal to do with our popularity, we have made our peace with Reece.

We know that the most dreadful aspect of the current situation is the atmosphere of suspicion and of guilt-by-association in which we live. We ought to

say that until a man or an organization has been condemned by due process of law he or it must be presumed innocent, and therefore individuals and organizations are not to be automatically denied support solely on the ground that they are associated with unpopular people. Yet how many foundations would give money for a good purpose to be well carried out by an organization which, though not on the Attorney-General's list, was supposed to have some Communist members or was vaguely reported to be dominated by Communists?

We have come a long way since Lord Macaulay, who said, "To punish a man because we infer from some doctrine he holds or from the conduct of others who hold the same doctrine with him that he will commit a crime is persecution and is in any case foolish and wicked."

Congressman Reece was scoffed at. It was agreed that his investigation was a farce. I think he had good reason to be satisfied with himself. I think he won. Without firing a single serious shot, without saying a single intelligent word, he accomplished his purpose, which was to harass the foundations and to subdue such stirrings of courage, or even of imagination, as could be found in them. As I have said, there were not many there when he came on the scene. Congressman Cox had been there before him. And even before Congressman Cox, the foundations were coming to limit their venturesome risk capital supplying to the natural sciences, medicine, technology, and long-term research. These fields are of great public benefit. They are also not controversial. If there ever was a foundation that was willing to be controversial, that was willing to take risks and to venture capital in areas about which people have strong prejudices, it learned its lesson by the time Cox and Reece got through. Who will venture now?

The pressures of our time produce strange contradictions, as in the case of the man who said that there two things he hated, intolerance and Jews. Even those who understand what they are talking about are sometimes afflicted with a

disease that often attacks intelligent people, a disease that gives them such satisfaction in what they say that they are blinded to the fact that it makes no difference.

The Houston Post did a wonderful job on the situation in the schools of that city, but the deputy superintendent, who was fired, has not been reinstated. We all smiled at the decision of the commandants not to permit West Point and Annapolis to debate the entry of Communist China into the UN and applauded Mr. Eisenhower's sensible observations. We went away feeling very good, forgetting that West Point and Annapolis are not to be permitted to debate the entry of Communist China into the UN. The Illinois Department of the American Legion has repented, I hear, of its brutality to the Girl Scouts; but the Girl Scouts revised their Manual as the Legion demanded. We were pleased to notice that Bishop Oxnam was "cleared" by the House Un-American Activities Committee; but he is not allowed to speak at the Philharmonic Auditorium in Los Angeles. We assert that the Fifth Amendment is one of the brightest stars in the crown of our liberties and proclaim the inalienable freedom of every man not to testify against himself, conveniently overlooking the fact that almost everybody who has declined to do so is now unemployed. We say that a security system that deprives us of the services of some of our ablest people is scarcely helping us to be secure; we regard this as a pungent remark. But Davies and Oppenheimer are not working for the Government; Ladejinsky is not working for the Department of Agriculture. And what about Edward U. Condon, retiring President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, who has been repeatedly cleared, but who, at the prospect of his tenth or eleventh investigation, pronounced himself investigated out of public service? And now, after Reece, how many foundations do you suppose would be prepared to assist such a man?

Wass 2

The temper of the times appears to be such that the real victories go to those who are nominally defeated. The rather messy anti-communist legislation adopted at the close of the last session of Congress and the pious resolution passed by the Senate at the opening of this one must be regarded as real victories for a

senator who was formally condemned by his colleagues two months ago. So must the requirement imposed on every public speaker these days that he must disavow any connection with communism and attack the vicious conspirators in the Kremlin.

The newer orthodoxy is an odd thing. For example, it requires us to be against McCarthy, but not too soon or too much, not in such a way as to arouse too much animosity in too many of those who might have a different opinion. If, for example, we say that rumor and gossip are an inadequate basis on which to condemn a man or a group, we are told that of course we are right, but that in this case the rumor and gossip are so widely believed that people would think bad thoughts of us if we insisted on proof. So it comes to this: we must ourselves adopt an un-American attitude because if we don't we may be regarded as un-American by those who have an admittedly un-American attitude. We are all dedicated to the great American tradition, but the battlecry of the Republic is, what will people say?

The motto of the Fund for the Republic is, feel free. At least that is what the officers tell one another it ought to be. This is, I believe, the essence of Americanism. Our ancestors came to this country because they wanted to feel free. They developed laws and institutions under which they and we could feel free. The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the amendments extending the suffrage, -- these are expressions of the American conviction that everybody should feel free. The limits of this feeling or this freedom are not to be found in a formless fear of public opinion. On the contrary, public opinion is to grow and change through the free discussion of all points of view.

These ideas seemed so important to a new and inexperienced foundation, the Ford Foundation, that something more than two years ago it established the Fund for the Republic. The Foundation gave the Fund \$15 million and turned it loose as an independent corporation, a wholly disowned subsidiary, with a self-perpetuating board of directors of its own. Its mandate from the Foundation was to try to

strengthen the basic rights guaranteed by the Constitution and to "support activities directed toward the elimination of restrictions on freedom of thought, inquiry, and expression in the United States, and the development of policies and procedures best adapted to protect those rights in the face of persistent international tension." Those were the happy, carefree, pre- Reece days.

Somewhat later, after the organization of the Fund, its chairman, Paul G. Hoffman, said: "We propose to help restore respectability to individual freedom... Out of our discussions has come a preliminary conclusion that the attention of the Fund should at this time be concentrated in the following five areas, not necessarily in order of priority: 1. Restrictions and assaults upon academic freedom; 2. Due process and equal protection of the laws; 3. The protection of the rights of minorities; 4. Censorship, boycotting, and blacklisting activities by private groups; 5. Guilt by association."

By restoring respectability to individual freedom the Board means that it hopes to help Americans feel comfortable about feeling free. A board better calculated to bring about this result would be difficult to find; for the members are all comparatively respectable, comparatively free, and comparatively interested in helping other people to feel so. The mere existence of this board should take the Fund some distance on the way toward the restoration of respectability to individual freedom. You cannot belong to this board without believing in conscientious nonconformity as necessary to the growth and progress of individuals and states. The mere existence of this board serves as a reminder that intelligent, even important, people can and do believe this even yet.

The Fund has no other axe to grind than support of the traditional liberties of the American people. It does not seek to support them by trying to influence legislation. It attempts instead to disentangle the issues, and to promote rational discussion of them. It helped the American Bar Association to make up its

mind on congressional investigations by financing the Association's committee on national security and individual rights. It assisted the League of Women Voters to stir up discussion of civil liberties among its members and among the members of other organizations. It aided Columbia University in the presentation of the theme of its bi-centennial and supported the efforts of the National Citizens' Commission on the Public Schools to promote debate about the condition of public education, with special reference to academic freedom and racial discrimination.

If you are going to disentangle the issues that affect the traditional liberties of Americans, one of the first big ones that you have to try to get clear is communism in the United States. Not a day passes without the most positive statements being made on this subject. Many of them disclose a total lack of authentic information, but they are nonetheless positive for all that. The Fund for the Republic has made the Communist record in this country available through the work done by Professor Sutherland of the Harvard Law School. Professor Stouffer of Harvard will shortly publish a book called Communism, Conformity, and Civil Liberties, representing the results of a study financed by the Fund of the attitudes of Americans on these subjects. Professor Rossiter of Cornell, with a considerable staff, is now embarking on a comprehensive investigation of what the Communist party has amounted to in the United States and what it amounts to now. These three jobs together should help the American people to decide on the relative importance of Communism in this country and on the successes and failures of the methods that have been employed to deal with it.

One of the methods that has been employed to deal with it that has been severely criticized is the security-loyalty program of the Government. Many suggestions have been put forward calling for a study by distinguished and disinterested persons. The Association of the Bar of the City of New York has undertaken to organize such a study, which will be financed by the Fund.

Since we do not want subversive influences to reach our children, we have instituted methods of assaying the patriotism of teachers. It is widely believed that they are ineffective and that they interfere with education by frightening the teachers off the discussion of some subjects. Professor Lazarsfeld of Columbia has undertaken to find out for the Fund whether or not these conditions do actually exist in the high schools, colleges, and universities of the country.

It is charged that in the effort to eliminate subversive influences in motion pictures, radio, and television we have allowed irrelevant and unsupported attacks, or attacks of little value, to deprive men and women of their livelihood. Unauthorized private persons are alleged to determine by obscure means the fate of those on whom these attacks are made. John Cogley, a former editor of The Commonweal, is conducting an investigation of blacklisting in the entertainment industry for the Fund for the Republic.

Through the American Friends Service Committee, the Catholic Inter-racial Council of Chicago, the National Council of Churches, and the Southern Regional Council the Fund has been trying to do something about the rights of minorities. The Fund regards negro housing as the next big issue in race relations and will shortly announce its plans with regard to it.

The Fund for the Republic is a kind of anti-absurdity fund, a fund for the law of contradiction, a fund to remind us that we can't have things both ways. We can't brag about the Bill of Rights and talk about Fifth Amendment Communists. We can't say that every man has the right to face his accusers and go on using what the Denver Post has called "faceless informers". We can't proclaim our devotion to due process of law and then deny it to people we don't like.

The Fund for the Republic is a sort of Fund for the American Dream. I do not think the Fund can make the American dream come true; but perhaps it can help keep it alive and clear. Perhaps it can show where we are forgetting the dream

as it once was dreamt and can point out those places, and they are numerous, where the progress toward the realization of the dream has surpassed our most expansive expectations. Who knows? Perhaps some day "what will people say?" will be replaced as the Battlecry of the Republic by "feel free".

-- ROBERT M. HUTCHINS

1-20-55

Office Memorandum, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES
 SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

DATE: February 23, 1955

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION CONCERNING

DECLASSIFIED BY SP5/ij/r

ON 1-11-93

Mr. Parsons
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tamm
 Mr. Sizoo b7C
 Mr. Winterrowd
 Mr. Holloman
 Miss Gandy

On the afternoon of this date, while being contacted on another matter, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] remarked to Special Agents [REDACTED] that he had information

that [REDACTED] was part of a movement to try to force the retirement or ouster of Mr. HOOVER as Director of the FBI. This would naturally call for, [REDACTED] said, a qualified replacement as head of the Bureau, and [REDACTED]

b7C
 b7D

[REDACTED] was specifically and intensively questioned for any additional information he might have regarding this matter, and he added the following:

[REDACTED] a Washington, D. C., group called Committee for an Efficient Congress. According to [REDACTED] the program of this committee is to support the "Joe Must Go" drive (referring to Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY) and to fight such things as "thought control," witch hunting, and prosecutions under the McCarran Act. This committee, according to [REDACTED] is also against all legislative investigating committees, loyalty oaths, and the FBI. According to [REDACTED] information, the position of [REDACTED] is ideological rather than political and their thinking is influenced by ROBERT M. HUPCHINS, the present head of the Ford Foundation and formerly President of the University of Chicago.

[REDACTED] had no additional specific information and stated he could not divulge his source of information, whom he identified only as a close contact of [REDACTED]

LEB 5 [REDACTED]

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50 MAR 11 1955

EX-1100C

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[redacted] added that there are about ten [redacted]
[redacted] who are aware of the above
and would, if possible, [redacted]
[redacted] would not reveal the identities
of these individuals..

The reliability of [redacted] for factual information is not considered good; and when [redacted] was specifically and intensively questioned regarding what appeared to be a passing remark on his part in the first place, he appeared to be basing his information more on surmise than on actual facts.
[redacted]
whom he characterizes as a [redacted]

RECORDED-42
INDEXED-42

100-368336-8

March 7, 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/10/83 BY SP5jg/vp

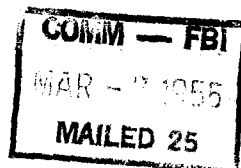


Dear [redacted]:

Your letter of March 1, 1955, has been received.

In response to your request, I wish to advise that information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only. I would like to point out that this Bureau is strictly a fact-gathering agency and does not make evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I hope that you will understand the reasons for these rules and will not infer either that we do or that we do not have information concerning the subject of your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

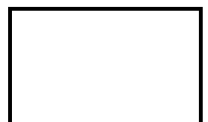


John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent not identifiable in Bufiles. Robert M. Hutchins is mentioned innumerable times in Bufiles but no substantial information is contained reflecting Communist Party front group activity on the part of Hutchins. (100-368336-6)

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Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 5/24/55

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A3605- Senator Norcross, (D) Oregon, extended his remarks to include
A3607 on address by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins before the American
Society of Newspaper Editors. A reference to the Attorney
General's list of subversive organizations has been noted.

original serial has been destroyed
**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-14-83 BY SP5 njg/vp**

100-368336-
NOT RECORDED
76 JUN 2 1955

50 JUN 7 1955

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for *June 5/24/55* was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

Original filed in: 61-1737-1094

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: FORD FOUNDATION
FULTON LEWIS JR., BROADCAST
STATION WDC
AUGUST 29, 1955ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/11/83 BY SP5/jg/vp

August 29, 1955

Tolson	
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AWK

Fulton Lewis, Jr., stated that he would examine the people who controlled the distribution of the fifteen million dollar Fund for the Republic. Primarily responsible for having real practical control of distribution of the Fund's money is Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, former president and chancellor of the University of Chicago. His views and policies will be reflected in the distribution of money. In 1929, at the age of thirty, he became President of the University of Chicago, and, due to his violently progressive ideas on education, he had trouble with the faculty and the faculty senate adopted an unprecedented resolution of censure against him.

By 1951, because of public criticism and alumni criticism, Hutchins resigned voluntarily and became Associate Director of the Ford Foundation then being set up. The Ford Foundation amounts to about one-half billion dollars. In 1953, the Ford Foundation appropriated fifteen million dollars for the Fund for the Republic. In 1954, Hutchins became president and member of the board of directors at a reputed salary of about forty thousand dollars.

Mr. Lewis indicated the way to reflect the thinking of an individual is to let him tell his own story. This he did by the following items:

In 1949, the Illinois State Legislature set up a special commission to investigate Communist activities at the University of Chicago campus. On April 20, 1949, during cross-examination, Hutchins had said he did not believe "that Communism is a clear and present danger." He was not convinced that Communist fronts were part of a Communist movement. He said there was a Communist club on the campus but believed the purpose of the members was to study Communism. He thought the club had ten or eleven members and the largest number that he knew of to attend a meeting was seven. Later testimony showed that six weeks prior to Dr. Hutchins testimony the actual count of those present showed thirty-six persons attended a club meeting.

CC - Mr. Nichols
CC - Mr. Boardman
CC - Mr. Belmont

SENT DIRECTOR

8-30-55

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CRIME REC.

58 SEP 12 1955

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 74-2181

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

August 29, 1955

Asked whether he had any doubts if the Communist party was a subversive organization, Hutchins replied "I cannot believe that is true in this country or the Communist party would long since have been illegal."

Quoting from the Daily Worker of Friday, July 7, 1950, page four, columns one and two; Dr. Hutchins discussing the University of Southern California, where one hundred and fifty-seven college employees had been severed from the payroll for refusing to sign loyalty oaths, said "the regents action was a serious indictment of the board of regents and especially of Dr. Sproul, president of the university, who had supported the clean-up." Hutchins questioned his fortitude and qualifications to head a great university and indicated that at this rate the university would not be great for long.

The Daily Worker, on June 25, 1951, carried a story which was actually an attack on the Supreme Court decision upholding the conviction of the eleven Communist leaders. The Daily Worker quoted Dr. Hutchins, "This indicates we are at last up against a great crisis in this country. It is a new day and a new Supreme Court. Now it is more difficult for you to take some of the positions we have in the past." Hutchins said to the group that he was always willing to hire Communists to be college professors. Hutchins quoted, "We may now have to decide whether we will violate the law to remain in conformity with our convictions."

On June 12, 1953, on page four of the Washington Post, under a Pasadena, California, date line, Dr. Hutchins, quoted as blaming the California State Senate Investigating Committee on Education as subversive and un-American and urged its repudiation. Dr. Hutchins was mentioned in the committee's eleventh report "opposition to loyalty" because of his former connection with the Book foundation. Hutchins said the committee was in the very forefront of subversive and un-American organizations. Dr. Hutchins noted that "never before so far as I know has an official agency attacked freedom of thought or freedom of speech."

On December 15, 1952, The Daily Peoples' World, West Coast, Communist newspaper commented on a story that a professor in a dairying state had been dismissed because he had praised oleomargarine. Dr. Hutchins stated "if educators are beaten into conformity by un-Americans then newspapermen and journalists will undoubtedly be next because the comic book wields greater influence on the child than the educator. Mothers who are supposed to mold a child's character will probably have to take loyalty oaths," Hutchins added dryly.

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

August 29, 1955

The Peoples' Daily World on December 9, 1952, under Beverly Hills, California, dateline, reported Hutchins' speech to the Beverly Hills, High School student body stating that Hutchins defined the wave of spy hysteria as one of nervous shock. He added that this is one of the few countries in the world in which the Communist cannot teach or hold Government positions. Hutchins said "today we are cursed by a tremendous glorification of the FBI, the only people we will believe are confessed spys and traitors."

He stated that the Attorney General now proposes to evade the fifth amendment and permit the use of evidence obtained illegally by wire tapping. He noted that Brownell was a student at Yale University Law School while he, Hutchins, was a teacher there, but hopes that Brownell was not in any of his classes. He said, "I would catch and punish criminals, I would not condemn a man because he belonged to an organization. The Communist Party may be in the hands of the Kremlin, but it does not follow every one in the Communist Party is part of the Communist conspiracy. I do not believe that spying, accelerated by thirty days the development of the atom bomb in Russia."

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We should get up a well documented memo on Fund for Republic & individuals connected with it. a mono-graph would be desirable.

Mr. Sullivan has been given authority to investigate

b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE September 2, 1955

FROM :

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/11/83 BY SP3rij/vp

SUBJECT:

FULTON LEWIS, JR.
RADIO BROADCAST, 7: to 7:15 p.m., SEPTEMBER 2, 1955
STATION WADC, WASHINGTON, D. C.
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Tolson _____
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Harbo _____
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Mr. Lewis devoted his entire broadcast to a continuation of his discussion concerning the Fund for the Republic and grants by it.

Lewis stated that his Thursday evening broadcast had created a furor when he announced that Dr. Hutchins of the Fund for the Republic announced a grant of \$50,000 to the American Heritage Council and the Illinois Department of the American Legion. He stated this grant involves direct and indirect politics.

Lewis reported a portion of the annual report of the Fund for the Republic dealing with this matter substantially as follows: "The Illinois Department of the American Legion in cooperation with the American Heritage Council of Chicago has adopted a plan of popular education centering around a discussion of the basic documents in the history of the U. S. Irving Brakestone, (ph) Commander of the Illinois Department of the American Legion calls this effort a positive approach to Communism. He has expressed the hope that the project will spread to other departments of the American Legion. The Fund for the Republic has made a grant to this enterprise to assist for a period of two years." Lewis further stated that among the list of grants itemized was the following: "The American Heritage Council for a two-year program dealing with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution in cooperation with the American Legion---\$50,000."

Lewis stated that on September 2, 1955 he received a telegram from a top Illinois Department of the American Legion official whom he did not know. This telegram advised that Brakestone, the Commander of the Illinois Department of the American Legion, was controversial and not a good source concerning this enterprise. The sender recommended that Lewis contact some of the American Legion officials still fighting the American Heritage Council as a Legion project. He recommended that Lewis see any of the three officials who in attendance at the American Legion Convention in Springfield, Illinois. Among those listed was Edward Elmridge, former State Commander and present Chairman of the Illinois American Legion Anti-Subversive Committee.

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8 SEP 12 1955
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

CRIME REC

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

September 2, 1955

Klamadge was contacted by Lewis by phone and advised that the American Legion participation in this project was not approved by either the State Executive Committee or the Convention but rather it was strictly a deal between Brakestone and the Fund for the Republic. Klamadge further advised that the Cook County Division of the Illinois Department of the American Legion consisting of approximately 400 posts around Chicago, repudiated the project. As a result of the furor over the American Heritage Council, Klamadge said that a resolution was being proposed by his Committee to urge Congress to investigate tax exemption foundations.

Lewis related that the listener should not confuse the American Heritage Council with the American Heritage Foundation in which Dean Pat Manion (ph) of the University of Notre Dame was active.

Lewis then contacted Victor Rubin, the Executive Director of the American Heritage Council, at their offices located at 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois. Lewis read the statement by Hutchins and Rubin and stated that there must be a typographical error in that the wording always used by him and Brakestone was that this project "was a positive approach to Americanism" rather than a "positive approach to Communism." Rubin advised that the forerunner of the present American Heritage Council was the Committee for Protection of the American Heritage which was originally founded in 1947. In 1947, the Illinois Department of the American Legion adopted a resolution in favor of, as Lewis reported it, "the then existing aims of the then existing committee."

There was no Board of Directors for the Committee for Protection of the American Heritage. The reorganization was the result of the efforts of Rubin and Barnett Hodies (ph) described by Lewis as a Chicago politician of former Mayor Kelly's political machine. One Wilbur E. Amikee (ph) was the Chairman of the Executive Committee but the real leaders are Hodies and Rubin.

Rubin stated to Lewis that he believed the opposition of the Cook County Division of the Illinois Department of the American Legion was a result of factionalism. He does not know the real basis for the opposition.

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

September 2, 1955

Lewis pointed out that the stated aims of this organization indicated it is for interracial good will. Lewis then pointed out that Dr. Hutchins joined the Ford Foundation in 1951 at the same time the American Heritage Council was formed under the reorganization and at that time \$35,000 was granted by the Ford Foundation to the American Heritage Council. Now while Hutchins is active in the Fund for the Republic a grant of \$50,000 is also given to this Council. Rubin related that the money comes to him and he in turn pays the cost of stationery, et cetera, for the various Legion Chapters in connection with the enterprise.

Lewis intended to continue his report of the American Heritage Council the following Monday.

RECOMMENDATION: None, for information.



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

b7C

TO :

Mr. Nichols

FROM :

SUBJECT:

FULTON LEWIS, JR., RADIO BROADCAST
SEPTEMBER 6, 1955ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/14/83 BY SP-8/yr

DATE: September 7, 1955

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Mr. Lewis devoted most of his broadcast to a discussion of the Ford Foundation. He started off by stating that some very interesting developments had taken place during the last 24 hours regarding the Ford Foundation, specifically an announcement last night of the formation of a huge scholarship foundation fund with headquarters in Chicago to finance college educations for worthy and promising young students who could not otherwise afford them. The Ford Foundation has contributed \$20,000,000, the Carnegie Foundation \$500,000, the Sears Roebuck Foundation \$600,000 and Time, Inc., \$30,000, for a total of \$21,130,000. He said \$1,000,000 a year would be spent in the next four years financing scholarships of \$6,000 each for a four-year scholarship period. Another \$8,000,000 would be available to be matched by business, industry and individuals in contributions for additional scholarships, thus making a potential of \$26,000,000.

He said the announced objectives of the scholarship fund were to locate the most able youth to make it possible for them to get a college education regardless of their financial needs and finally to make it easy for business to contribute effectively to higher education.

Mr. Lewis stated this was all very admirable and very commendable, and it would certainly appear, so far as the Ford Foundation is concerned, that this is an effort to redeem itself somewhat in the public eye for some of the things it has done in the past and some of the contributions it has made in the past, notable among them a gift of \$15,000,000 to the so-called "Fund for the Republic," which is being used essentially for left wing propaganda along the lines of the ADA (American for Democratic Action), the CIO Political Action Committee and the general official line of the Communist Party. This at least is a project for the general public welfare of the U. S. It is a worthy follow-up to the \$50,000,000 grant of Ford Foundation about a year ago to improve the salaries of school and college teachers over the Nation. Worthy, that is to say, if it is administered legitimately, but the wording is broad when it says that students might qualify through aptitude testing "and other means." This leaves it wide open and finally dependent upon the individuals who administer the program. Mr. Lewis then stated that the Board of Directors had not yet been announced, but the chairman of the board had been announced as Mr. Laird Bell of Chicago, who will be chairman of the board of the new fund. He said Laird Bell was a classmate of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt and a close friend and admirer of Franklin D. Roosevelt; that Bell was also a close friend and admirer of

cc - Mr. Nichols
cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - [redacted]

BMS:nma

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Jan 9-16-55

September 7, 1955

Robert Hutchins, when Hutchins was Chancellor at the University of Chicago. He said Bell was a member of the Board of Trustees at the University of Chicago from the time Hutchins was appointed until 2 years after Hutchins left in 1951 to go to the Ford Foundation. Lewis said that Bell spent some time on the witness stand defending Hutchins and insisting there was no Communist infiltration on the campus of the University of Chicago at the time the University was under investigation by the Broyles (phoenetic) Committee.

Mr. Lewis further stated that the name of Laird appeared on the letterhead of the "Committee for an Effective Congress" and that he supported the rather shadowy activities of Senator Ralph Flanders of Vermont and supported Senator Flanders' activities in the Army - McCarthy investigation. Bell defended Alger Hiss. He was at one time president of the English-speaking Union, president of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations and is now on the Board of Trustees of Harvard University. He has been a violent opponent of Congressional committees investigating Communist and other subversive activities as far back as the Dies Committee. He said Bell opposed violently the firing of teachers who took the Fifth Amendment. In 1953, he was chairman of a dinner committee to welcome Adlai Stevenson back to Chicago from his trip around the world. Despite this Partisan activities and the further fact that Bell is listed as a Democrat in "Who's Who in America," plus the fact that he contributed \$1,000 to the Senatorial Campaign Fund of Democratic Senator Douglas of Illinois a year ago, President Eisenhower appointed Mr. Laird Bell a member of the U. S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange in February of this year and just this last July appointed him as an alternate U. S. delegate to the United Nations. Mr. Lewis ^{then stated} that seems to tell the story of the head of this new \$20,000,000 scholarship fund.

Mr. Lewis further stated that in the meantime, the grant of \$25,000 by the Fund for the Republic out of its \$15,000,000 Ford Foundation Fund to Stanford University for "analysis of the testimony of witnesses in proceedings relative to Communism" which was to cover such witnesses as Elizabeth Bentley, and others, the Fund for the Republic was running into trouble. He said the Dean of Stanford had made this deal without the consent of the Board of Directors of Stanford University. He then named the Dean as Carl B. Spaeth ~~and Spaeth phoenetic~~. He said the agreement was that Herbert Packer would join the Stanford University Law Faculty in January 1, and would administer the proposed investigation for the Fund for the Republic, but the thing that had overlooked was the fact that the Board of Directors would have to approve the appointment of Herbert Packer and they were merely going to take no action of approval, and Packer would not then be able to get on the faculty and thus would not be able to run the survey.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: September 12, 1955

FROM :

SUBJECT: FULTON LEWIS, JR.
RADIO BROADCAST
SEPTEMBER 12, 1955

Tolson	
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Holloman	
Gandy	-b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/11/83 BY SP2/DA/DA

Mr. Lewis devoted the first part of his broadcast this evening to a discussion of general news. He started his discussion about the Fund for the Republic by stating that National Commander Seaborn P. Collins called upon all members of The American Legion at state and national levels not to have any truck with the activities sponsored by the Fund for the Republic. Collins stated that he was issuing this alert to the Legion membership because it appears that the Fund for the Republic headed by Dr. Maynard Hutchins is threatening and may succeed in crippling the national security. He considered the propaganda of the Fund for the Republic to be as dangerous as it is untrue. Mr. Lewis added that Commander Collins stated that Hutchins had made sneering reference to the FBI which he had previously reported in his radio program.

Mr. Collins stated that the study of the project sponsored by the Fund for the Republic had convinced him that this organization is trying to propagandize Americans into believing:

1. Communism never has been and is not now a serious danger to this country.
2. The sinister forces under the pretext of fighting Communism are the real danger and threaten the civil liberties of all America.
3. Security measures are un-American and are being used to harass and persecute innocent people.
4. Intelligent and educated people are aware of these things but are opposed by the ignorant who are being misled by evil demagogues.

Many of the fellowship awards and other projects awarded by the fifteen-million-dollar Fund give the impression that the organization is battling what is termed witch hunt and vigilantism. On the contrary it seemed to ask that the effect of this constant loaded criticism of Congressional and Administration efforts to resist Communist infiltration is bound to be the encouragement of a form of intellectual vigilantism which would be a far more dangerous fault. Collins stated he hoped American Legion elements of the state and local levels will have no truck with

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Nichols
cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Bufile 100-391697
JPL:rcw

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58 SEP 20 1955

21 SEP 15 1955

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Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

September 12, 1955

the Fund for the Republic enterprise. If American Legion posts or departments or state organizations are offered financial aid by the Hutchins group to carry out the group's program, Collins stated he sincerely hoped they will decline, recognizing that such propaganda as that being disseminated by the Fund for the Republic can be sold to many Americans when millions of dollars are behind the sales effort.

Mr. Collins stated that Robert Maynard Hutchins' record was that he is peculiarly unsuited for administering a multimillion-dollar opinion-molding campaign. He blasted the Supreme Court, our highest tribunal, because it upheld the Smith Act, stating that the decision indicated that we are at last up against a crisis in this country. Hutchins is entitled to have his opinion about Communists in education and to hold that the Supreme Court, the lawmakers, and the FBI are evil when they are intolerant of Communism but by the same token the Legionnaires are entitled to know and to be alerted against an operation directed by Dr. Hutchins which in our opinion will not serve the cause of American unity. Collins stated that the high purposes set forth for the Fund for the Republic may have been those of the Ford Foundation when they established the Fund for the Republic but under the direction of Dr. Hutchins, the Fund is tending toward the elimination of restrictions upon those who apparently seek to destroy our freedom.

Dr. Hutchins immediately challenged Collins' statement saying that Collins had not bothered to find out the purposes and activities of the Fund before attacking it. Hutchins stated that the Fund is dedicated to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Mr. Lewis stated that at another time the purposes of the Fund were set out in somewhat different terms. On February 26, 1953, the purposes allegedly were: (1) restrictions and assaults upon academic freedom; (2) due process and equal protection of laws; (3) the protection of the rights of minorities; and (4) censorship, boycotting and black-listing activities by private groups; and (5) principles of guilt by association and its application in the United States today.

In March, 1953, the U. S. Treasury Department wrote the Fund for the Republic regarding its tax-exempt status that it should not carry on propaganda or otherwise attempt to influence legislation.

Concerning the Judiciary Subcommittee of the Senate under Senator Hennings which is currently investigating civil rights and civil liberties in the United States, Mr. Lewis stated that the Fund for the Republic had just made a grant to the American University in Washington for assistance to the Hennings Committee in this study. He said that this morning the Committee announced it had added to its staff Miss Eleanor Bontecou to be a consultant in all this work on loyalty and security matters. The annual report of the Fund for the Republic carries

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

September 12, 1955

a list under fellowships and grants among which is one to Eleanor Bontecou of Washington, D. C., to complete a book about the Federal Loyalty-Security Program.

Mr. Lewis stated that he is concerned as to whether the Fund for the Republic with the decidedly slanted conceptions of its leaders and directors has infiltrated the investigating committees of the Congress of the United States. He stated that if this is so he doubts that the Fund should be entitled to its tax-free status and feels that T. Coleman Andrews, Commissioner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, should be interested.

✓
JSM
gm

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols *[initials]*

DATE: October 5, 1955

Tolson _____
Boardman *[initials]* b7C
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____

FROM : 2

SUBJECT: FULTON LEWIS, JR., BROADCAST
OCTOBER 5, 1955
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/11/83 BY 9549/JP**

Lewis started his program by stating that after a controversial tenure at the University of Chicago, Robert M. Hutchins joined the Ford Foundation in 1951. Shortly afterwards, the Ford Foundation granted the University of Chicago Law School \$400,000 for a study of what was referred to as behavior sciences.

Lewis checked with a University of Chicago spokesman who advised him that the study was made up of three elements, one of which was "The American Jury." The other two elements were studies of the income tax system and the arbitration system. Lewis only discussed the study of the "American Jury."

He discussed the dean of the University of Chicago Law School, Edward H. Levi, who was given charge of the \$400,000 grant. Lewis mentioned that during World War II, Levi acted as a special assistant to the Attorney General. The actual study of the "American Jury" was turned over by Levi to one of his associates, Harry Kalven, Jr., who conducted the study from September, 1954, on. He was assisted in this study by other lawyers principally, Abner Joseph Mikva and Paul Kitch and a sociologist, Fred Stodoveck (phonetic).

What don't I know about these?
Lewis then referred to a story which appeared in today's Los Angeles Times on the basis of which he conducted his own investigation.

ENCL. *[initials]* Lewis then pointed out that the information which he had gathered today directly concerned Hutchins, whom he then operated as the same man who saw no danger in Communism; and who saw no need for Security programs, and the man who decried wire tapping. *[initials]* He said that a little more than a year ago, Kalven and the three previously mentioned individuals went to Wichita, Kansas, where they conferred with U. S. District Judge Delmus (phonetic) Hill. With Judge Hill's consent, Kalven and his associates installed a microphone in the jury room of the court during a time when civil cases were being tried. The microphone was connected to a tape recorder installed in the Judge's chambers.

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Nichols *[initials]*
cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Ford Foundation File, 4237
cc - Fund for the Republic (100-351597) *[initials]* Release 10/10

WJ:age
(7)

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126 OCT 17 1955

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4-2149-217

[] to Nichols Memo

October 5, 1955

b7C

Lewis pointed out that two of the five civil cases involved were condemnation cases in which the Government had a direct interest. He said that the tape recordings made showed up this summer in Estes Park, Colorado, where they were played at semipublic gatherings. Lewis learned that the attorneys on both sides were aware that the jury deliberations were being recorded. Lewis then stated that he today talked with the Attorney General who advised Lewis that the Department was initiating a thorough investigation into the matter. Lewis added that the Attorney General said that as soon as the next session of Congress convenes, he will ask for legislation to block this loophole. The Attorney General said that he would ask that it be made a crime to eavesdrop on any Federal jury or Grand Jury. Jay Sourwine of the Senate Internal Security Committee told Lewis he was launching an investigation immediately. Sourwine said he would bring on the stand all those involved but had not decided whether the hearings would be opened or closed.

Lewis then talked with Senator Eastland, Chairman of the Internal Security Subcommittee, who issued a statement to the effect that if the sanctity of the jury room was violated he considered it "one of the greatest blows ever struck at the integrity of the American Judicial System." Eastland's statement went on to state that he would seek legislation to outlaw eavesdropping in the jury room.

He said that the headquarters of the Ford Foundation said tonight that it did indeed make this grant to the University of Chicago but had no control over the work being done.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

JMK ✓

Oct. 5, 1955

TELETYPE

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

1/11/83

BY

SP5/ajp/r

FBI LOS ANGELES

10/5/55

11-02 AM

DIRECTOR

URGENT

ATTENTION MR. L. B. NICHOLS

Robert M. Hutchins

EAVESDROPPING ON JURY, INFO CONCERNING. RECALL TODAY, FOLLOWING ARTICLE APPEARED IN MORNING EDITION OF L.A. TIMES TODAY, DATELINE WASHINGTON, D.C. OCT. FOURTH, WRITTEN BY ROBERT T. HARTMANN, TIMES WASHINGTON BUREAU CHIEF. QUOTE. THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IS INVESTIGATING THE ALMOST INCREDIBLE "BUGGING" OF A JURY ROOM TO EAVESDROP ON AND RECORD DELIBERATIONS OF JURORS IN THE SUPPOSED SANCTITY OF A FEDERAL COURT, THE TIMES LEARNED TODAY. NEITHER FBI AGENTS NOR NOXY NEWSPAPERMEN WERE BRAZEN ENOUGH TO PIONEER THE WIRING FOR SOUND OF THAT LAST REFUGE OF LIBERTY. INSTEAD, IT WAS DONE IN THE NAME OF SCHOLARSHIP BY A UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL TEAM FINANCED BY THE FORD FOUNDATION. EVEN MORE AMAZING, THE PROJECT HAD THE ASSENT AND ASSISTANCE OF A FEDERAL JUDGE, WHO REPORTEDLY CONCEALED THE RECORDING APPARATUS IN HIS JUDICIAL CHAMBERS AND NOT ONLY ADMITTED BUT DEFENDED HIS STAND TO INVESTIGATORS. AT LEAST FIVE SUCH WIRETAPPED TRIALS WERE HELD EARLY LAST YEAR IN THE COURT OF U.S. JUDGE DELMAS C. HILL IN WICHITA, KAN., AND IN SEVERAL OF THESE CIVIL CASES THE GOVERNMENT WAS A PARTY. ALTHOUGH THE JURORS REACHED THEIR VERDICTS AND WERE DISMISSED UTTERLY UNAWARE THAT EVERY WORD THEY SPOKE HAD BEEN RECORDED, COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES ARE SAID TO HAVE CONSENTED. LATER, THE RECORDINGS WERE PLAYED AT A

100-368336-

OCT 8 1955

SEMI-PUBLIC MEETING

IN DENVER, LEADING TO THE CURRENT PROBE. JUDGE HILL WAS APPOINTED

END PAGE ONE

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PAGE TWO

TO THE FEDERAL BENCH IN NINETEEN FORTYNINE BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, AFTER SERVING AS DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN FOR KANSAS. THE LABORATORY STUDY OF THE AMERICAN JURY SYSTEM "AS A WORKING INSTITUTION"--- NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH A SIMILAR BUT QUITE ORTHODOX INQUIRY BY THE AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION---IS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF FORTYFOUR OLD DEAN EDWARD H. LEVI OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL, WHO RECEIVED HIS LAW DEGREE THERE IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE AND HAS BEEN A FACULTY MEMBER SINCE NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, EXCEPT FOR A FIVE-YEAR LEAVE TO SERVE AS SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DURING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT-S WARTIME ADMINISTRATION. IN DIRECT CHARGE OF THE JURY EAVESDROPPING PROJECT IN THE WICHITA COURT WAS PROF. HARRY KALVEN JR., OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL, ASSISTED BY ANOTHER LAWYER AND A SOCIOLOGIST. THE CASE GAINS ADDED INTEREST FROM THE REFUSAL OF JUSTICE FRANKFURTER, AT THE SUPREME COURT-S OPENING SESSION YESTERDAY, TO ALLOW A MICROPHONE TO BE PLACED ON HIS BENCH IN OPEN COURT EVEN AS AN AID TO ACOUSTICS. SO UNTHINKABLE, APPARENTLY, IS THE IDEA THAT A MICROPHONE COULD BE SECRETED IN A JURY ROOM THAT LEGAL EXPERTS SO FAR HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO FIND AND LAW -- CIVIL OR CRIMINAL -- AGAINST IT. USUALLY, ANY ATTEMPT TO EAVESDROP, CONTACT OR OTHERWISE VIOLATE THE STRICT PRIVACY OF A JURY ROOM IS PUNISHABLE AS CONTEMPT OF COURT, BUT A FEDERAL JUDGE CANNOT CITE HIMSELF. NEITHER, IN THIS CASE, IN THERE EVIDENCE

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

OF INTENTION TO INFLUENCE THE JURORS OR THAT THE "BUGGING" IN ANY WAY AFFECTED THEIR VERDICTS. THEIR COMMENTS AND OPINIONS, HOWEVER, MIGHT BE HIGHLY INTERESTING AND POSSIBLY SLANDEROUS TO CERTAIN WITNESSES, COURT OFFICIALS OR LITIGANTS. AND OFFICIALS HERE ARE KNOWN TO BE DEEPLY CONCERNED LEST OTHER JURORS, HEARING OF THIS CASE, FEAR THEIR OWN DEBATES WILL BE OVERHEARD. REMEDIAL LEGISLATION POSSIBLY WILL BE PROPOSED TO THE NEXT CONGRESS OR THE SUPREME COURT MAY TAKE THE LEAD IN A REVISION OF FEDERAL COURT RULES. THE SUPREME COURT HAS BEEN SHARPLY CRITICAL OF ALL FORMS OF ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE, NOTABLY IN A RECENT LONG BEACH CASE IN WHICH POLICE HID A MICROPHONE IN THE ROOMS OF A SUSPECTED BOOKMAKER IN ORDER TO GET EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM. WHILE THE SUPREME COURT HAS NEVER BEEN ASKED TO RULE ON THE PRECISE ISSUE OF "BUGGING" A JURY ROOM, IT HAS SPOKEN OF THE SANCTITY OF JURY DELIBERATIONS IN THIS VEIN. "FREEDOM OF DEBATE MIGHT BE STIPLED AND INDEPENDENCY OF THOUGHT CHECKED IF JURORS WERE MADE TO FEEL THAT THEIR ARGUMENTS AND BALLOTS WERE TO BE FREELY PUBLISHED TO THE WORLD." /CLARK V. U.S./ "A JUROR MUST FEEL FREE TO EXERCISE HIS FUNCTIONS WITHOUT THE FBI OR ANYONE ELSE LOOKING OVER HIS SHOULDER." /KEMER V. U.S./ LOUD PROTESTS WERE HEARD IN THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS WHEN ATTY. GEN. BROWNELL ASKED FOR A LIMITED LEGALIZING OF WIRE-TAP EVIDENCE IN NATIONAL SECURITY AND KIDNAPING CASES. UNDER THE PROPOSED BILL, WHICH DIED IN THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE,

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

PRIOR PERMISSION OF A FEDERAL JUDGE WOULD BE REQUIRED IN EACH CASE BEFORE AGENTS WOULD INSTALL A WIRE TAP TO OBTAIN ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE ON SUSPECTED SPIES, SABOTEURS AND SUBVERSIVES. REP. CELLER /D/N.Y., CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, CALLED WIRE TAPPING A "VICIOUS CANCER." AND DR. ROBERT M. HUTCHINS, ANOTHER VOCAL CRITIC, WARNED THE THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS HERE LAST APRIL COLON "LISTEN TO THE WIRE TAPPING, TO THE CRY OF THE FIFTH AMENDMENT COMMUNIST, TO THE KEPT WITNESSES ROAMING THE LAND." DR. HUTCHINS, COINCIDENTALLY, WAS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO AT THE TIME OF DEAN LEVI-S APPOINTMENT TO HEAD THE LAW SCHOOL AND WAS ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF THE FORD FOUNDATION WHEN THE JURY STUDY WAS UNDERWRITTEN. IN HIS COMMENTS TO THE NATION-S EDITORS DR. HUTCHINS MADE ANOTHER POINT SOMEWHAT APROPOS TO THE CASE OF THE "BUGGING" JURY ROOM COLON. "THE MOST DEPRESSING PART OF IT IS NOT THAT THESE THINGS HAPPEN BUT THAT THE FREE PRESS OF THIS COUNTRY APPEARS TO REGARD THEM AS MATTERS OF ROUTINE." UNQUOTE.

END

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Oct. 8 - 1955

TELETYPE

FBI LOS ANGELES

10-6-55

9-52- AM

CJL

DIRECTOR

URGENT

ATTENTION MR. L. B. NICHOLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/11/83 BY SP5 HJH

EAVESDROPPING ON JURY, INFO CONCERNING. REMYCALL TODAY. FOLLOWING EDITORIAL APPEARED IN MORNING EDITION OF L.A. QUOTE. THE REVELATION THAT, WITH THE CONSENT AND CONNIVANCE OF A FEDERAL JUDGE AND MEMBERS OF THE BAR., THE SECRECY OF A JURY-S DISCUSSIONS HAS BEEN DELIBERATELY VIOLATED, IS ONE OF THE MOST SHOCKING PIECES OF NEWS TO COME TO LIGHT IN A LONG WHILE. IT SEEMS THAT IT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL IN THE NAME OF SCHOLARSHIP, IN AN EFFORT TO FIND OUT HOW THE JURY SYSTEM REALLY WORKS. THE INTENTION MAY HAVE BEEN LAUDABLE, BUT THE METHOD WAS DESPICABLE. CONGRESS, OR PERHAPS THE SUPREME COURT, SHOULD BE PROMPT IN PUTTING A STOP TO ALL SUCH EXPERIMENTS THE FUNDS FOR THE INQUIRY WERE FURNISHED, IT IS SAID, BY THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, AN OFFSHOOT OF THE FORD FOUNDATION. IT CANNOT BE THAT DR. ROBERT M. HUTCHINS, WHO POSES AS A GREAT CHAMPION OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND WHO IS A DIRECTOR OF THE FUND, COULD HAVE KNOWN THE PURPOSE TO WHICH THE GRANT WAS TO BE DEVOTED. THE SECRECY OF THE JURY ROOM, LIKE THE CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LAWYER AND CLIENT OR PENITENT AND CLERGYMAN, HAS BEEN IN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN LEGAL SYSTEM A LONG TIME AND IT IS ONE OF THE MOST NECESSARY SAFEGUARDS OF JUSTICE. FOR OBVIOUS REASONS, IF JURORS FEEL THEY ARE BEING SPIED

END PAGE ONE

"Send Copy to A.G. ROGERS. H".

NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 17 1955

PAGE TWO

UPON AND THAT THEIR WORDS MAY BE LEARNED AND REPEATED ON THE OUTSIDE, THEY WILL FEAR TO SPEAK THEIR MINDS. THE COMMENTS OF JURORS ON THE LAWYERS, THE JUDGE, THE PRINCIPALS AND OTHER ASPECTS OF THE CASE HAVE FREQUENTLY BEEN FORTHRIGHT, AND SHOULD BE FOR A PROPER DETERMINATION OF THE CASE. IF JURORS FEEL THAT A TAPE RECORDING OF WHAT THEY SAY MAY BE TAKEN, THEY WILL BE RESTRAINED. FREE SPEECH IN THE JURY ROOM SHOULD BE PROTECTED AT ALL HAZARDS. U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE DELAMS C. HILL OF WICHITA, KAN., MUST HAVE A CURIOUS CONCEPTION OF HIS DUTY TO PERMIT THE RECORDINGS BEING TAKEN. WHAT HE DID MAY NOT BE ILLEGAL, SINCE SUCH A POSSIBILITY APPARENTLY NEVER ENTERED THE HEAD OF CONGRESS SO NO PROVISION IS MADE AGAINST IT. WHAT POSSIBLE COULD BE UTILITY OF SUCH AN INQUIRY IS HARD TO UNDERSTAND. ALL MATURE, WELL-INFORMED PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND PARTICULARLY LAWYERS KNOW HOW THE JURY SYSTEM WORKS. IT HAS CENTURIES OF EXPERIENCE BEHIND IT. IT HAS ITS DEFECTS, BUT ITS GREAT ADVANTAGES FAR MORE THAN COUNTERBALANCE THEM. WE DO NOT PROPOSE TO ABOLISH OR CHANGE IT. UNQUOTE.

END

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b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: October 7, 1955

FROM : []

SUBJECT: PHILTON LEWIS, JR.
RADIO BROADCAST
2 P.M., OCTOBER 7, 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/11/83 BY SP5/ajr

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Mr. Lewis broadcast as follows: Mr. Robert M. Hutchins, head of the Fund for the Republic (FFR), receives a Civil Rights Award here in Washington tonight from the left wing American Veterans Committee, and he will repeat to the banquet in his honor a speech that he made recently in Los Angeles which contained some interesting if somewhat dubious statements. Hutchins says for example "People who fear an impartial investigation of the Government's loyalty-security program do so because they are afraid of the truth." This is a curious twist indeed for several reasons which are quite typical of wily wording for which Hutchins is renowned.

The normal person would say people who fear the Government's loyalty-security program do so because they are afraid of the truth which is logical. The interesting angle is Hutchins' insertion of the word "impartial." No one has ever objected to an impartial investigation of the Government's loyalty-security program so far as he, Lewis, knows.

The implication of Hutchins' remarks is that investigation by FFR is impartial but Hutchins knows well that it was not impartial, and it was not intended in the beginning for it to be impartial and are not now impartial. Hutchins is not impartial, and every project undertaken by the FFR, this misguided \$15,000,000 grant from Ford Foundation, has had a very clear cut objective in mind as to what the investigation was going to produce--that the program would appear unfair, evil and violative of rights of the individual, unnecessary and costly.

Every publication by the FFR under the deft handling of Hutchins and his side kick, W. H. Ferry, has had the same tilt. Lewis then read from the FFR Annual Report, the complete publications regarding the loyalty-security program distributed by the FFR. Lewis stated this is not an impartial list because it

- cc - Mr. Nichols
- cc - Mr. Boardman
- cc - Mr. Belmont
- cc - Fund for the Republic (100-391697)

ELJ:bs
(8)

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126 OCT 17 1955

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-11-101

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52 OCT 19 1955

to Nichols memorandum

October 7, 1955

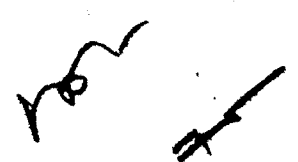
has everything on one side and nothing in favor of the Government.

Lewis stated the greatest project the FFR has thus far completed is a so-called study of the loyalty-security program by a group of selected cases done by a young attorney, Adam Yarmolinsky. Lewis stated the cases were so selected as to make them tell a story of a mercilessly, unfair burden on the individual although Yarmolinsky admits he has no facts on the Government's side of the story. Concluding, Lewis stated this, according to Hutchins, is an impartial investigation.

Lewis stated that Representative Keating of New York, a member of the House Judiciary Committee, told him at noon today that Keating will demand a full investigation of the "bugging" of the Federal Court jury room by a team of attorneys from the University of Chicago operating under a \$100,000 grant from the Ford Foundation. Keating desires to get all the details of this incident with the view of deciding whether the judge involved should be impeached.

RECOMMENDATION:

Informative only.



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DATE 1/11/83 BY SP3/ig/vp

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

October 7, 1955

The Attorney General has now
returned the attached teletype
from Los Angeles, dated
October 5, 1955, "Eavesdropping
on Jury."

Attachment
FCH:eff (1)

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____



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RECEIVED - WICHITA
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: November 8 1955

FROM :

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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SUBJECT: FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
FULTON LEWIS, JR.
NOVEMBER 8, 1955

DATE 1/11/83

BY

Tele. Room
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Mr. Lewis had this to say about Robert Maynard Hutchins and the Fund for the Republic tonight:

"The New York Journal American in another page one story coast to coast by Leon Racht and Jeffery Roach gives the boy wonder, Robert Maynard Hutchins, the documentations on the individuals he specified yesterday in his two-hour marathon press conference in New York and gives that documentation in detail. The matter arose yesterday when Mr. Hutchins was asked about yesterday's story in the Hearst newspapers that no less than 21 persons with Communist Party affiliations had been identified on the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council to which the Fund for the Republic -- Mr. Hutchins \$15,000,000 propaganda fund from the Ford Foundation -- has given nearly \$400,000; \$150,000 being announced as late as yesterday. Mr. Hutchins said the Fund is not interested and will not investigate the background of these individuals. Hutchins said the story about them was inaccurate and perfidious. The reporters asked what Mr. Hutchins would do if the reporters were to document for him the pro-Communist affiliations of the 21 Directors, or the 4 that he specified, and Mr. Hutchins made the astounding reply, which I suppose was intended to be clever but which really doesn't make much sense if you listen to it, 'I'd recommend to the Board of the Fund for the Republic that they turn over the entire balance of the Fund to them.' The only interpretation you can place on that is Mr. Hutchins thinks it is highly meritorious that these individuals have these Communist Party affiliations, which indeed he may think, but it seems a little erratic and irrational to suggest that such a thing be done in view of the fact that this money is supposed to be spent in the general interest of the public, not just turned over as a gift to the people who have long Communist affiliation records. I think the public would disagree with that. I wonder sometimes whether this man realizes what he is saying or not. Whether maybe he gets so carried away by his own exhibitionism, his obsession for whipping out what he thinks are smart phrases that he forgets that

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Mr. Nichols
cc - Fund for the Republic File (100-391697)

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Memorandum for Mr. Nichols

November 6, 1955

these words he is using mean something. In any event, the Hearst newspapers followed up today with a report of Hutchins' conference, a detailed printing of the exact records of the 4 individuals to whom Mr. Hutchins had specifically referred: Benjamin L. Mays, Rufus Clements, Charles S. Johnson and George S. Mitchell. In a Middle West, Catholic newspaper the editor had a slightly different slant on how the remaining money in the Fund for the Republic should be spent. It carried an editorial which reads as follows in part: 'It would be a good idea to give Mr. Hutchins his severance pay, liquidate the Fund and give what is left of the \$15,000,000 to the American Heart Association or some other foundation for improving the nation's health. The program and aims of the Fund for the Republic were admirable, the protection of freedom without notably harming national security, but it seems that the wrong people captured it. It will be practically impossible for it to regain public confidence with its present leaders.'"

V. m ~~---~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: November 21,

FROM : ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/11/83 BY SP5 MJA/vp

SUBJECT: FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
FULTON LEWIS, JR., BROADCAST
NOVEMBER 21, 1955

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Tamm _____
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Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Malone _____
Gandy _____

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The following is a verbatim transcription of Mr. Lewis' program tonight which was devoted in its entirety to comments concerning the appearance of Robert M. Hutchins, Head of the Ford Fund for the Republic on "Meet the Press" radio and television show November 20, 1955:

"I sincerely hope you took my advice and watched or listened to the program, "Meet the Press," yesterday on which Mr. Robert M. Hutchins, the President of the Fund for the Republic was the guest, because it was about as clear a lesson on the subject of Mr. Hutchins and the Fund for the Republic as you would ever find. It proved everything that is being said about it. In the course of that 30 minutes, Mr. Hutchins dodged, evaded and double-talked and managed to insult the intelligence of the reporters on the panel and the listeners and viewers by radio and television. In a crafty twist of words he tried to make his audience believe that several developments in government were the result of projects of the Fund, but he never would come out with the direct answer to the question whether he would refuse to hire on the Fund's payroll an otherwise acceptable individual because he is a communist. He referred several times to these questions as "flying saucers," whatever that figure of speech may mean, and insisted that each case has to be considered on its merits. He dodged the question of Earl Browder being engaged on one of the Fund's projects at a reported salary of \$800 a month (quite a salary by the way) by saying that that is entirely the concern of Professor Clinton Rossiter of Cornell University who has been commissioned (to use his exact language) to make "what we hope will be a definitive study, a definitive study of what communism has amounted to in the United States and what it amounts to now."

"He repeats this distinction later in ~~NOT RECORDED~~ ¹⁰⁰⁻³⁶⁸³³⁶⁻ ~~RECORDED~~ ¹⁰⁰⁻³⁶⁸³³⁶⁻ baby and impressing the fact that this is all Professor Rossiter's baby and the Fund has no control over it. Larry Spivak of the panel was asking Hutchins about the Browder connection and observed that Browder has refused to talk thus far to reporters or to Congress

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Nichols
cc - Mr. Belmont

cc - Fund for the Republic File (100-391697) NOV 21 1955

RGE:ivs:mmh

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-368336-

November 21, 1955

saying "Will he tell you anything except what he has told us and that is that this is a political party?" Hutchins replied, "I would be grateful if you would change the pronoun. Mr. Browder is not talking to me, he is talking to Professor Rossiter." Mr. Spivak then said that to the Fund and to Hutchins he was talking to Professor Rossiter. "Professor Rossiter is a completely independent projector financed by the Fund. Now Mr. Rossiter is a trained historian and Mr. Rossiter will be able to appraise the information that Mr. Browder gives him." Now the truth is that Mr. Hutchins' own annual report of the Fund for the Republic discriminates sharply between grants by the Fund to organizations, groups, or individuals to be used by them in their own way and projects which the Fund itself is conducting and despite what Mr. Hutchins said in these passages it may interest you to know that the Rossiter project, with \$300,000 of financing, which is dispersed by the Fund for the Republic, as the professor calls for it to be dispersed, is listed not as a grant but as a project of the Fund itself. One thing more, Mr. Hutchins spoke of a definitive study. Let me read you a paragraph from an interview, in the "Cornell Daily Sun" Ithaca, New York, February 17, 1955. This is Professor Rossiter being quoted "But one point I wish to make clear is this, none of us had illusions about the definitiveness of any of these studies or all of them. Singly or together, they will not prove (and this is in capital letters) THE ANSWER. There can be no final generally accepted answer to questions of this sort, but we do hope to come up with the best informed answer possible under the circumstances." So there seems to be a difference of opinion between Mr. Hutchins and Clinton Rossiter as to whether this is to be a definitive study or not. The question about whether Mr. Hutchins would hire a Communist came up in the program and its origin was the New York Press Conference, which Mr. Hutchins held several weeks back, in which he said that he would do so. That he would hire a Communist. This time however, before a nation-wide audience, he obviously didn't want to come out so bluntly, and his efforts to avoid doing so were painful and tortured to the point that at times there were beads of perspiration on his face. When asked by May Craig why it was necessary to hire Amos Landsman, who pleaded the Fifth Amendment repeatedly just three weeks before Hutchins hired him on the Fund payroll, when there were plenty of qualified people, who were not Fifth Amendments, his reply was "the item to which you refer and to which the Commander of the American Legion refers has been blown up out of all proportion to its significance. The individual referred to was hired on a temporary basis to work part time during the rush season." At another point he said that one reason for hiring Landsman was that he wanted to dramatize the fact that the Fund is opposed to blacklisting and that there are all sorts of gradations of activity in organizations by individual members. The gist of it was, briefly, that it is possible to be just a little communistic.

Memo to Mr. Nichols

November 21, 1955

"It was in answer to a question whether Mr. Hutchins thinks the Fund is doing a good job that he shot in the fast one. His reply was as follows "Well, now let's look into the front page of yesterday's New York Times. In it is a statement by the Defense Department that their regulations affecting discharges other than honorable are being modified. This modification is taking place in the light of a report by Mr. Roland Watts which the Fund for the Republic climaxed."

"Now let's stop here, just long enough to dispose of that one. I made official inquiry of the Defense Department this afternoon as to whether the Roland Watts' study, financed by the Fund for the Republic was responsible for the change in discharge policies by the Department, and the Department spokesmen, after some digging around, said that it was not. He said the Department has had a study underway for months starting on its own volition and as far as he could find there was no evidence that anybody even knew that anybody by the name of Watts was making a study of the question for the Fund for the Republic or anybody else. That seems to demolish that.

"Now let's go back to Mr. Hutchins ballyhoo of last night once again. Picking up his quote "Let's go back a few days, Tuesday or Wednesday in New York Times. Mr. Brownell spoke to a committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York indicating that certain changes would be made in the security system. This committee of the Association of the Bar is financed by the Fund for the Republic. I made an official inquiry today from the Department of Justice about that one. I was informed that Mr. Brownell decided to recommend the security changes, after a long study by his own assistants, and the decision was made several weeks ago. It was admitted that the Hennings Sub-committee of the Senate probably did have some influence in hurrying up the Brownell study revision but it was pointed out that the project of the Association of the Bar in the City of New York supported by the Fund could not possibly have had any effect and did not for the simple reason that it has not made any recommendations or findings yet and indeed has not even come close to completing its investigation. Finally item number 3, and this demolishes itself, if you will take careful note of the wording of it, because it really doesn't bring anything at all. "Go back a few days more, the Public Education Association of New York produced a report on discrimination in the New York Schools. The Fund for the Republic contributed to the support of this project. Note that that does not even claim any accomplishment or results from the report and concedes that the Fund was merely one of several contributors who helped finance that project. Mr. Hutchins got in his hottest water however, at the hands of May Craig, veteran reporter, over a quotation by Mr. Hutchins that the issues of Loyalty and Security had been seized upon by unscrupulous

November 21, 1955

politicians and used as a political weapon. It was a quotation taken from a book written by John Lord O'Brian, Washington Attorney, who Hutchins described as probably the leading lawyer in the United States. I have read the book and you may have the chance to make up your own opinion as to Mr. O'Brian's ability and soundness on another evening. Last night, however, this dictum comes thundering down from the mount with such authority that no one would dare question it. Anyway keeping himself in what he considered to be good company, Mr. Hutchins agreed with the statement. He gave it his blessing. Then followed the following colloquy-Mrs. Craig: "Whom did you mean by unscrupulous politicians and selfish partisans?" Hutchins: "Well, I will take refuge in Mr. Eisenhower's statement that he does not care to indulge in personalities, if I may be permitted to do so." Mrs. Craig: "Well, you made a general accusation like that, Sir. It seems to me." Hutchins: "I am sure that you know who they are, Mrs. Craig." May Craig: "Do you mean Vice President Nixon and Attorney General Brownell?" Hutchins: "I am sure you know." May Craig: "You do make general accusations without particularizing them?" Hutchins: "Well, I'm sure that you know who they are Mrs. Craig." May Craig: "I thought you criticized that sort of a thing?" Hutchins: "What sort of thing?" May Craig: "Making general accusations without being particular." At that point with Mr. Hutchins painfully embarrassed and thoroughly backed up against the wall the moderator took mercy on him and took the questioning away from Mrs. Craig. So the great Robert Maynard Hutchins, the boy wonder, the brilliant educator, the super liberal, with fifteen million dollars in Ford Foundation money, to spend as whim of the moment dictates, does his stuff for the Nation's radio and television audience, and a worst performance on radio or television has seldom been perpetrated on the public. It was a sort of an incredible sort of total suicide, the explosion of a myth about a man, and the explosion left the man a rather sadly defunct individual. For your information I've been working on the background of Mr. Robert M. Hutchins on a research basis for some time. Some night very soon we'll take up some of the things he has said in his profound exhortations, his pearls of wisdom, see whether he is the great high priest of intellectualism or whether on the contrary he is a conceited extrovert who plies the stock and trade of coining catch phrases that are not sound or true for the purpose of dazzling some gullible customers and then drawing their applause. In other words just phoney.

The Fund for the Republic has spent huge sums in having copies made of Ed Murrow's interview with J. Robert Oppenheimer in his program on so called book burning in California. It seems most appropriate therefore, that the Fund should do the same with the kinescope of last night's appearance of his on "Meet the Press." Mr. Henry Ford II, is out of the country, after all, couldn't have the opportunity of seeing his wonder boy perform last night, so the first print should go to him; thereafter, the other prints could be shown far and wide and over the nation. That would be a really constructive expenditure by the Fund.

V

JMF

Mr. Nichols

November 21, 1955 b7C

MEET THE PRESS,
NBC, 6:00 PM.,
NOVEMBER 20, 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-14-83 BY SP5/ig/vp

The above-captioned program was monitored in the Crime Records Section. Dr. Robert Hutchins, president of the Fund for the Republic, was the guest, with panelists being Lawrence Spivak, Frederick Woltman, (New York World Telegram and Sun), James McConaughy (Time Magazine) and May Craig (Portland, Maine, Press Herald).

Hutchins, at the start of the program, was reminded by Mr. Spivak of the recent criticism of the Fund for the Republic by the past commander of the American Legion, Mr. Collins. Hutchins stated that he believed that Communism was a serious menace to civil liberties in the United States. He said that the Fund was dedicated to justice and freedom, and that Collins had misconceived the Fund's position. The Fund, Hutchins claimed, wanted to make the Bill of Rights a "living document" and he denied charges that it was either soft on Communism or trying to undermine security programs.

Hutchins was then asked why the American Legion was so consistent in its criticisms. Hutchins said he felt there was a split between the rank and file and the top leaders of the organization. He was then asked why he hired people who had claimed the Fifth Amendment privilege. Mention was made of an individual (Amos Landman, who was hired part-time by the Fund as a public relations man) who had pled the Fifth Amendment. Hutchins replied that the Fund needed the person (Landman) and did not think the use of the Fifth Amendment disqualified him. He added that the incident had been blown up.

There followed a rather extensive discussion of whether Hutchins would hire a known Communist. Spivak, in particular, posed the question: suppose there was a person, fully qualified in all

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____ cc - Fund 100-891697
Belmont _____ cc - Mr. Nichols
Harbo _____ cc - Mr. Belmont
Mohr _____ cc - Mr. Boardman
Parsons _____ cc - Mr. Boardman
Rosen _____ cc - Research File
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

FCS:be

(9)

NOV 30 1955

100-368336 -

NOT RECORDED

130 NOV 28 1955

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-368336-1

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are of Mexican descent. This population is concentrated in the southwestern United States, particularly in California, Arizona, and New Mexico. It is estimated that there are over 10 million people of Mexican descent in the United States, and this number is expected to increase significantly in the future.

[illegible]

DATE 11-19-83 BY 12-11
RECEIVED 11-22-83
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

November 21, 1955

respects but was a Communist, would Hutchins hire him? Hutchins refused to give a yes or no answer, saying that the case must rest on its individual merits, that is, whether the applicant had abilities desired by the Fund, the degree of culpability and association as connected with membership in the Communist Party.

Mention was made of the case of Mary Knowles, librarian in Plymouth, Meeting, Pa., who pled the Fifth Amendment and the Fund subsequently gave her library \$5,000 because her employers refused to fire her. Hutchins said the Fund was against blacklisting without due process. The library's action in retaining Knowles, Hutchins, said, showed courage.

Discussion was also had regarding Earl Browder. Hutchins said Browder had been hired by Professor Clinton Rossiter (Professor at Cornell University), who is making, according to Hutchins, a "definitive" study of Communism in the United States. This study is financed by the Fund, but Rossiter is completely independent in conducting his study. Browder was paid, Hutchins said, for information furnished Rossiter.

Several of the newspapermen tried, without success, to get Hutchins to commit himself on whether he would hire a Communist. Hutchins each time was evasive and refused to give a straight answer.

In the discussion a quote by John Lord O'Brian concerning civil liberties was mentioned. In this quote the term unscrupulous politicians was mentioned. Hutchins said he endorsed this statement, whereupon he was asked to identify these "unscrupulous politicians." He refused to name names, adding that it was apparent that they were well known. Gray then countered that he was engaging in generalities, a thing she felt he and the Fund opposed.

Hutchins was asked whether he would welcome a Congressional investigation of the Fund. He said such an investigation would take a great deal of time but he would welcome it. However, he felt it was neither necessary or desirable. At the conclusion of the interview Hutchins mentioned that projects sponsored by the Fund had brought about changes in the National security programs and in the field of education.

At the very end of the program Hutchins said that one-third of the Fund's grants had been in the field of race relations but that the "smear" press and the panel members of the program had ignored that phase of the Fund for the Republic.

RECOMMENDATION:

None, for information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

FROM : [Redacted]

SUBJECT: FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
FULTON LEWIS, JR., BROADCAST
NOVEMBER 21, 1955

November 21, 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/11/13 BY SP8/BJS/yr

Don
rdman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SYNOPSIS

① On his broadcast November 21, 1955, Lewis discussed appearance of Robert M. Hutchins, President, Ford Fund for the Republic, on the November 20, 1955, radio and television program, "Meet The Press." Lewis stated Hutchins' appearance gave a good idea as to the character of Hutchins and the Fund he heads. He noted during course of 30-minute show Hutchins dodged, debated and double talked and managed to insult the intelligence of reporters on the panel and radio and television audience. He made reference to Hutchins' discomfort over such items as the hiring of Earl Browder as an advisor; Hutchins' statement before a New York press conference that he would not hesitate to hire a Communist for the Fund; lack of actual accomplishment by the Fund for the Republic to date, and his statement to effect that the issues of loyalty and security have been seized upon by unscrupulous politicians as a political weapon. Lewis pointed out inconsistencies in Hutchins' statement in his attempt to dodge embarrassing questions. In his attempt to highlight accomplishments of the Fund, Hutchins stated that it was instrumental in causing a revision of regulations affecting discharges from the armed services; that the Fund through the Association of the Bar of the City of New York influenced the Attorney General to recommend certain changes in security system and that it had assisted the Public Education Association of New York in producing report on discrimination in New York schools. Lewis commented on this by showing that his personal inquiry had elicited information from Defense Dept., that changes in discharge procedures were made entirely independent of any study sponsored by Fund. He also checked with Dept. of Justice to ascertain that Brownell suggested revision for loyalty and security procedures was the result of long study made by his own assistants and that decision was made several weeks before his meeting with Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Lewis concluded by saying Hutchins' appearance was most enlightening since it destroyed the myth about the man and amounted to a sort of total intellectual suicide. He advocated that a copy of the interview be made available for Mr. Henry Ford II who was not in the country and missed opportunity of "seeing his wonder boy perform."

RECOMMENDATION: None. For your information.

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Nichols
cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Fund for the Republic File (100-391697)

RGE:mbk
(9)

100-368336-

NOT RECORDED

7-141 NOV 30 1955

NOV 30 1955

CRIME RE.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

DATE: November 23, 1955

Tele. Room ☒

Mr. Boardman ☒

Mr. Belmont ☒

Mr. Mohr ☒

Mr. Parsons ☒

Mr. Rosen ☒

Mr. Tamm ☒

Mr. Sizoo ☒

Mr. Winterrowd ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Mr. Holloman ☒

Gandy ☒

[redacted] told me that [redacted]

[redacted] told him this morning that Robert Maynard Hutchins' contract expires with the Fund for the Republic on December 1 and it will not be renewed.

cc - Mr. Boardman

cc - Mr. Belmont

LBN:ptm

(4)

NOV 30 4 00 PM '55

RECEIVED
NOV 24 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/11/83

BY SP549/rp

CRIME REC.

100-368336

NOT RECORDED

132 DEC 1 1955

AIRTEL

February 21, 1956

RECORDED - 78

100-368336-9

SAC, Chicago

2 - orig and dupl
1 - yellow (100-368336)
1 - yellow (100-391697)

1 - Mr. Nichols
1 - Section tickler
1 - [redacted]

b7C

ROBERT M. HUTCHINS
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING (LIAISON)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/11/83 BY SP5 nja/vj

Bureau has received an anonymous letter alleging that Hutchins, when Chancellor of the University of Chicago either in the year 1936 or 1937, was called before a committee of the Illinois Legislature at Chicago following a world-wide conference of youth at the college campus, and when asked if he was a Communist, answered: "Yes, what of it?"

Bufiles do not reflect information concerning Hutchins to be an admitted Communist or member of the Communist Party. It is noted Hutchins had testified before the State of Illinois Seditious Activities Investigation Commission on April 21, 1949, concerning organizations at the University of Chicago which were alleged to be Communist, but his testimony contains no admission that he is or was a Communist. This testimony further reveals that about 1935 an Illinois State Legislative Committee had conducted hearings at the University of Chicago in an attempt to find evidence of subversive activities, but it is not known whether Hutchins testified at these hearings.

You are instructed to search your files and/or local newspaper morgue files for any information in substantiation of the allegation in referenced anonymous letter. You should also attempt to obtain and review the testimony taken before an Illinois State Legislative Committee about 1935, 1936, and 1937 to determine if Hutchins had testified at this hearing and made any admissions of Communist activity. This matter should be expeditiously handled and reply submitted to Bureau at the earliest possible date.

HOOVER

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: An undated anonymous letter signed "An Admirer," was sent to the columnist Walter Winchell of New York City making the above-stated allegation concerning Robert M. Hutchins, who is presently President of the Fund for the Republic. The anonymous letter was then forwarded to the Bureau by Mr. Winchell.

MAILED 5

FEB 21 1956

COMM-FBI

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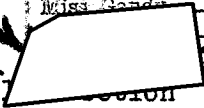
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 2117, 1956

TO:

- Director
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mason
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel File Section
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman
- Mrs. Brown

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mason
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy



b7C

See Me For appropriate action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-3-03 BY SP7-LP/TMC

976924

Mr. Walter Winchel,
N.Y. Daily Mirror,
235 East 45th Street,
New York City

Dear Sir:

You can check the following: I think the F.B.I.
has the information in its files.

Mr. Hutchins when he was Chancellor of the
University of Chicago, either in the year 1936 or 1937,
was called before a committee of the Illinois Legislature,
at Chicago, following a world wide conference of Youth
at the College Campus, and he was asked if he was a
Communist and he answered : Yes, what of it?

You can check the records and ascertain if the
incident occurred.

An Admirer

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/11/83 BY SP5 nja/vp

RECORDED - 70

100-36426-7
8 FEB 23 1956

EX - 108

CRIME REC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

AIRTEL

Transmit the following ~~Teletype~~ message to:

FBI, CHICAGO (100-31141)

February 27, 1956

DIRECTOR, FBI

ROBERT M. HUTCHINS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING (LIAISON)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/11/83 BY SP5 rja/vr

Rebulet 2/21/56.

b7C

Photostat of rebulet attached for information of
New York and Springfield.

"Chicago Daily Tribune" issues of 5/14/35; 5/25/35;
6/8/35; and 6/27/35 carried articles reflecting Illinois State
Senate committee held three hearings in Chicago to determine
extent of Communist influence, if any, at the University of
Chicago. Articles reflected CHARLES R. WALGREEN, owner of
Walgreens Drug Store chain, precipitated investigation when
he withdrew his niece from University of Chicago because of
Communist influence. Articles reflected HUTCHINS testified
before committee 5/13/35, however, no mention made in articles
to substantiate allegation in rebulet.

Article appearing in 6/27/35 issue of "Tribune"
reflects a majority report submitted by committee on 6/26/35
which generally cleared University of Chicago of indoctrinating
students in Communism.

Investigation to determine date hearing supposedly
held following world-wide conference of youth at University
of Chicago campus continuing at Chicago.

New York office requested to query [redacted]
[redacted] regarding youth conference and subsequent legislative
committee hearing.

b7C

- ③ - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM) (Encl. 1)
1 - Springfield (RM) (Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago
JJM:LMA
(6)

RECORDED - 47

100-368336

100-368336-10

26
1 SEP 23 1956

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

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ACB, Rm 7631

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIRTEL

Transmit the following ~~Teletype~~ message to:

PAGE TWO.

Springfield office requested to determine whether transcript made of testimony before Senate committee and if located review testimony to prove or disprove allegation.

If no transcript available report submitted 6/26/35 should be reviewed for same purpose.

Springfield also requested to make inquiry as to whether or not an Illinois State legislative committee on seditious or subversive activities in existence in 1936 or 1937 and whether any hearings held during those years.

Inquiries should be made very discreetly in view of prominence of ROBERT M. HUTCHINS, who is presently head of the Fund for the Republic.



b7C

- 2 -

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 2, 1956

b7C

FROM :

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/11/83

BY SP5 jlp

SUBJECT:

ROBERT M. HUTCHINS
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING (LIAISON)

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Bureau has received an anonymous undated letter alleging that Hutchins, when Chancellor of the University of Chicago either in the year 1936 or 1937, was called before a committee of the Illinois Legislature at Chicago following a world-wide conference of youth at the college campus, and when asked if he was a Communist, answered: "Yes, what of it?"

As indicated in my memorandum to you 2/29/56, the Chicago Division by airtel 2/27/56 stated that according to local newspapers for May and June, 1935, an Illinois State Senate Committee held hearings in Chicago to determine the extent of Communist influence, if any, at the University of Chicago. Articles reflected Hutchins testified before Committee 5/13/35; however, no mention was made in articles to substantiate above allegations in referenced anonymous letter. The Springfield Division is attempting to obtain transcript of testimony before afore-mentioned Senate Committee and/or report reflecting results of hearing in an effort to prove or disprove allegation made by anonymous letter. It is noted that the Chicago and New York Divisions are also conducting inquiry to determine date World-Wide Youth Conference held at University of Chicago campus and the subsequent hearings by Illinois Legislature at Chicago, as indicated in referenced anonymous letter. The Director noted: "Let me know outcome. H."

Attached is an airtel to the Chicago Division, with copies for the Springfield and New York Divisions, stating that this matter should be expeditiously handled and a reply submitted to reach the Bureau on or before 3/9/56.

ACTION:

If you approve the attached airtel will be sent to the Chicago, Springfield, and New York Divisions.

100-368336

Enclosure

Rcy:1mm (5)

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Section Ticker

1 - Yellow (100-391697)

1 - [redacted]

102

55 MAR 16 1956

RECORDED - 47

100-368336-11

MAR 6 1956

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 - Orig & dupl
1 - Yellow
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Section Ticker
1 -

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

March 2, 1956

AIRTEL

b7C

SAC, Chicago (100-31141)

RECORDED 47
ROBERT M. HUTCHINS
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING (LIAISON)

ReBuairtel 2/21/56 and Chicago airtel 2/27/56.
This matter should be expeditiously handled and a reply
submitted to reach the Bureau on or before March 9, 1956.

Hoover

(100-368336)

1 - Springfield
1 - New York

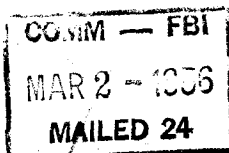
PCY:1mm
(9)

Cover memo to Belmont, 3/2/56
same caption, PCY:1mm

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/11/13 BY 9514/yr

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



5145
1956

SENT VIA

M

Per

b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 29, 1956

FROM :

SUBJECT: ROBERT M. HUTCHINS

279 039
279 038
DPB 57368 8-489
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/11/83 BY SP5/jp/vp

b7C
Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Bureau has received an anonymous undated letter alleging that Hutchins, when Chancellor of the University of Chicago in 1936 or 1937, was called before the Committee of the Illinois Legislature at Chicago and when asked if he was a Communist, answered: "Yes. What of it?" Hutchins is President Fund for the Republic.

Bureau airtel 2/21/56 requested Chicago Division to verify above allegations. Chicago Division by airtel 2/27/56 stated that "Chicago Daily Tribune" carried articles in May and June, 1935, reflecting Illinois State Senate Committee held three hearings in Chicago to determine extent of Communist influence, if any, at the University of Chicago. Articles reflected Hutchins testified before Committee 5/13/35; however, no mention was made in articles to substantiate above allegation in referenced anonymous letter. Articles reflected further that report submitted by Committee on 6/26/35 generally cleared University of Chicago of indoctrinating students in Communism.

The Springfield Division is attempting to obtain transcript of testimony before above-mentioned Senate Committee and/or report reflecting results of hearing in an effort to prove or disprove allegation in referenced anonymous letter.

ACTION:

For your information. This matter is being closely followed by the Liaison Section and you will be immediately advised of pertinent developments.

100-368336

RCY:1mm
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Section Tickler
- 1 - Yellow (100-391697)
- 1 - [redacted]

RECORDED - 47

get Q 88 ✓
Set me know outcome.
100-368336-12
6

b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-368336-12

b7C

LIAISON

FBI

Date: 3/9/56

Transmit the following message via

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

From SAC, NEW YORK (100-128086)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-368336)

ROBERT M. HUTCHINS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING,
(LIAISON)Rebuairtels, 2/21/56, and 3/2/56, and Chicago
airtel, 2/27/56.

[redacted] interviewed on 3/8/56,
by SA [redacted] at [redacted] He
advised that he doesn't recall any world-wide student
conference, but does recall a large meeting of the
American Student Union which he believes was held in the
summer of 1936 or 1937, in Chicago. He stated that there
may have been foreign delegates in attendance at this meeting
which would give the impression it was world-wide. He
further stated that [redacted]

[redacted] the American Students Union at that
time [redacted] the YCL and American
Students Union and might be in a position to furnish
information concerning this meeting.

[redacted] further advised that in his opinion
ROBERT M. HUTCHINS was never a member of the Communist
Party although at times he appeared to lean over backwards
to tolerate the Party. [redacted] stated that in his dealings
with HUTCHINS, he was able to manipulate HUTCHINS for
the benefit of the Party on most occasions, however,
on other occasions he was unsuccessful in getting to
HUTCHINS. [redacted] stated that if HUTCHINS was a Communist
during this period of the 1930's the only one who would
have known about it because of his high position, would
have been EARL BROWDER.

RECORDED-87 INDEXED-87 100-368336-13

3-Bureau (100-368336) (REGISTERED)
1-Chicago (100-31141) (REGISTERED)
1-Springfield (REGISTERED)
1-NY (100-7963) [redacted] #12-11)
1-NY (100-78539) [redacted] (#12-8)
1-NY (100-128086)

JHS:amb (7-6) 63 MAR 20 1956

Approved: [redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

3/12/56

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

b7C

b7C
b7Db7C
b7D

b7C

Page 2
FBI

Date:

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

From SAC,

b7C
b7D

To:

[redacted] further stated that he recalled that HUTCHINS did testify before some investigation committee, investigating Chicago University, but could not recall any specific details as to the identity of the individual COMMITTEE or when the investigation was conducted. He never heard of any statement attributed to HUTCHINS in which HUTCHINS admitted he was a Communist. On the contrary he stated HUTCHINS did such a good job of testifying, he not only cleared himself of Communist charges with the committee, but also convinced [redacted] the investigation to the extent that [redacted]

Inasmuch as [redacted] has written critically concerning the Director and the Bureau, he is not being interviewed concerning this matter. *Luc*

b7C

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: 2/27/56

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mason	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

From SAC, CHICAGO (100-31141)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-368336)

ROBERT M. HUTCHINS
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING (LIAISON)

Remyairtel 2/27/56. Review of pertinent CG files failed to locate reference to anonymous complaint. Newspaper morgue files not checked in view of uncertainty of specific name of conference. Newspaper morgue files under name of ROBERT M. HUTCHINS will not be checked UACB in view of HUTCHINS' prominent position nationally.

- 3 - Bureau (AM-REGISTERED)
1 - Springfield (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago

JJM:GH
(6)

Mr. Belmont

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/11/83 BY SP5 ig/yp

COPIES DESTROYED

92 MAR 20 1993

RECORDED - 17

EX-118

100-368336-14
10 MAR 9 1956

MAR 16 1956

Approved: PSH/CM

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-368336)

DATE: 3-7-56

FROM : SAC, Springfield (100-9388)

SUBJECT: ROBERT M. HUTCHINS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING (LIAISON)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-83 BY SP5/yg/vp

Re Bureau airtel to Chicago, February 21, 1956,
Chicago airtel to Springfield, February 27, 1956, and Bureau
airtel to Chicago, March 2, 1956.

A review of the material available in the Legislative Reference Bureau of the State of Illinois, Room 305, State House Building, Springfield, Illinois, as conducted by [redacted] revealed that the volume entitled, "Senate Journal, Illinois, 1935" contained a report of a special committee authorized by Amended Senate Resolution No. 33 of the 59th General Assembly of the State of Illinois in 1935. This report was in two sections. It begins on page 1304 of the above volume and concludes on page 1324. It is divided into a majority report and a minority report. A careful review of both the majority and minority report fails to reveal any information indicating that ROBERT M. HUTCHINS, President of the University of Chicago, at that time made any statement to the effect that he was a Communist.

b7C

A review of the following material filed in the Archives Building, State of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois, reveals no information indicating that HUTCHINS at any time made the comment that he was a member of the Communist Party or that he was a Communist. The material reviewed was "an abstract of oral testimony and documentary exhibits submitted to the Senate Committee, RICHEY V. GRAHAM, Chairman, to investigate charges of subversive, Communistic teachings, Senate Resolution No. 33". Although the introduction to this abstract refers to 601 typewritten pages of testimony, it is not filed. According to [redacted] in the Archives Building, the abstract reviewed is the only material filed concerning this hearing.

The abstract reflects that public hearings were held in the City of Chicago on May 13, 24, and June 27, 1935. Witnesses appearing were placed under oath. Under the section entitled Findings of the Committee on page 150, paragraph 0, is the

b7C

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
2 - Chicago (100-31141) (REGISTERED)
1 - Springfield
cc retained 3/12/56 by [redacted] 7631

RECORDED-41

INDEXED-41

100-368336-15

MAR 9 1956

LIAISON

memo
to Belmont
3/12/56
24

Director, FBI

RE: ROBERT M. HUTCHINS

3-7-56

following: "President ROBERT MAYNARD HUTCHINS and Mr. HAROLD H. SWIFT, President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, appeared before the commission as witnesses and submitted statements setting forth, in a general way, the aims and activities of the University of Chicago and its achievements in the way of public activities".

In the section of this abstract entitled Conclusions and Recommendations on page 169 and 170, is the following: "We appreciate the summarization of the achievements of the University of Chicago and its contribution to the civil betterment of the City of Chicago and the world, set forth in the statement of Mr. HAROLD H. SWIFT, President of the Board of Trustees of the University, and in that of President HUTCHINS and others of the faculty *****". These conclusions then go on to praise the trustees, officials, and faculty of the University of Chicago for maintaining the good name of the University, its "reputation and the spirit to achieve and excel in all its lines of endeavor".

As set forth above, there is no indication in this abstract which would lead one to believe that President HUTCHINS testified before this commission or was examined either under direct examination or cross examination. From the above it would appear that he read a prepared statement and that appears to be the extent of his testimony.

In the event the Bureau desires further inquiry along this line, the following information is set forth concerning the members of the Senate Committee who conducted this hearing and the purpose and reason for the hearing.

[redacted]
[redacted] charges against the University of Chicago to the effect that it was teaching subversive and Communistic teachings and ideas. [redacted]

[redacted] this public protest before the Illinois Legislature. As a result thereof, Senate Resolution 33 was passed by the 59th General Assembly setting up a special senate committee to investigate the charges and report their findings back to the Illinois General Assembly. The committee was composed of the following senators:

b7C

Director, FBI

RE: ROBERT M. HUTCHINS

3-7-56

RICHEY V. GRAHAM, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

WILBUR H. HICKMAN, [REDACTED]

JOHN W. FRIBLEY, [REDACTED]

JAMES J. BARBOUR, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

CHARLES W. BAKER, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7C

No further investigation is being conducted by the
Springfield Office concerning this matter.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

March 12, 1956

FROM : [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/11/83 BY SP5 jip/rp

SUBJECT: ROBERT M. HUTCHINS

Tolson	✓
Boardman	✓
Nichols	✓ b7C
Belmont	✓
Harbo	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Sizoo	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

Reference is made to my previous memoranda reflecting that Bureau has received an anonymous undated letter alleging that Hutchins, when Chancellor of the University of Chicago in 1936 or 1937, was called before a Committee of the Illinois Legislature at Chicago and when asked if he were a Communist, answered: "Yes. What of it?" Hutchins is President of the Fund for the Republic.

Bureau airtel 2-21-56 requested Chicago Division to verify above allegation. Chicago by airtel 2-27-56 advised that "Chicago Daily Tribune" carried articles in May and June, 1935, reflecting Illinois State Senate Committee held three hearings in Chicago to determine extent of Communist influence, if any, at the University of Chicago. Articles reflected Hutchins testified before Committee 5-13-35; however, no mention was made in articles to substantiate above allegation. Articles reflected further that report submitted by Committee on 6-26-35 generally cleared University of Chicago of indoctrinating students in Communism.

The Springfield Division has advised that a review of the report submitted by the above-mentioned Committee fails to reveal that Hutchins at that time made any statement to the effect that he was a Communist. The testimony in instant hearings was not on file at the Archives Building, State of Illinois, Springfield, and according to the Archives clerk, an abstract summarizing the testimony was the only material remaining relative to that hearing. The abstract summarized Hutchins' testimony but failed to reveal any statements by him that he was a Communist.

New York Division has interviewed [REDACTED] re instant matter, who advised that in his opinion Hutchins was never a Communist Party (CP) member although at times he appeared to lean over backwards to tolerate the Party. In his dealings with Hutchins, he was able to manipulate Hutchins for the benefit of the Party on most occasions. However, on other occasions he was unsuccessful in getting to him. He never heard of any statement attributed to Hutchins in which Hutchins admitted being a Communist. [REDACTED] is former CP member.

RECORDED-41

(100-46878)

ACTION: None. For information.

PCT:dje (6)

- 1 - Mr. Nichols
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - yellow (100-391697)
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - [REDACTED]

100-368336

17 MAR 14 1956

 RECORDED COPY
b7C
b7D
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols **ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED** DATE April 2, 1956FROM : SUBJECT: **EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION AND RADIO CENTER**

b7C
b7D
Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

On March 12, 1956, the Bureau received a letter from

the
National Association of Educational Broadcasters (NAEB). He enclosed a press release put out by the NAEB dated January 30, 1956, in which it was stated that a grant of \$4,700 for the production of these shows originated with the Educational Television and Radio Center.

The Minneapolis Office was requested to conduct a background inquiry on and this project. In this connection, they interviewed

on
March 21, 1956. advised them concerning the grant of \$4,700 that it had been awarded to KUOM by the Educational Television and Radio Center which he went on to describe as "a part of the Ford Foundation, which is presided over by Robert Maynard Hutchins, former president of the University of Chicago." to Nichols memorandum dated March 29, 1956, captioned "Request to meet the Director, etc." was prepared setting forth the background information disclosed by the inquiries of the Minneapolis Office. In compressing the above material for use in the synopsis, Hutchins' alleged connection with the "outlet of the Ford Foundation" was unfortunately given as a flat statement rather than referred to its original source. In this connection, the Director inquired: "How has Hutchins gotten back into Ford Foundation. H."

Bufiles contain no references identifiable with the Educational Television and Radio Center. It is not mentioned in the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, and there is no information presently at hand to indicate a link between an organization by that name and either the Ford Foundation or the Fund for the Republic. There is no indication in Bufiles that Hutchins has re-entered the Ford Foundation subsequent to his resignation as Associate Director of that organization in June, 1954, to accept the position of president of the Fund for the Republic.

It is considered most likely during his interview with Bureau Agents in mentioning the Ford Foundation actually intended to refer to the

cc - Mr. Belmont

RGE:nma

APR 6 1956

CRIME REC.

b7C

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-368336-1

APR 12 1956

Memo to Mr. Nichols

April 2, 1956

Fund for the Republic which has been active in commending television productions for their featuring of material in the field of civil rights.

This memorandum has been prepared in response to the Director's inquiry.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

V. Jm

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

FROM :

DATE: March 23, 1956

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Winters _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____

SUBJECT: **FULTON LEWIS, JR., RADIO BROADCAST**
7:00 P.M., MARCH 22, 1956
RADIO STATION WWDC

Lewis in his broadcast of March 22, 1956, concluded the program by stating that the current issue of the liberal but anti-communist magazine entitled "New Leader" contains a 12-page (ATTACHED) article by Professor Sidney Huff, Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at New York University, on the subject of Robert Maynard Hutchins, former Chancellor of the University of Chicago and presently President of the Ford Fund for the Republic. Lewis stated this article is entitled "Six Fallacies of Robert Hutchins" and is a masterful job of debunking the phony intellectualism of Hutchins. (ARTICLE BEGINS ON PAGE 18)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

- cc - Mr. Belmont
- cc - Mr. Boardman
- cc - Mr. Nichols
- cc - 7631

HEH:nma
(3)

RECORDED
170 MAR 11 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-83 BY SP5RJB/170

MAR 13 1956

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-314-291X

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. Belmont ✓
 Mr. DeLoach ✓
 Mr. Mohr ✓
 Mr. Parsons ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Trotter ✓
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Mr. Holloman ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

January 27, 1959

Dear Edgar:

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

At the instigation of a mutual friend, I had lunch today with Dr. Robert Hutchins, formerly head of the University of Chicago and now head of the Fund for the Republic.

During the course of the conversation, he talked of a report he had had about the growth of organized crime and its infiltration into the courts, the labor unions, and legitimate business in the United States. (Report attached)

He said he was shocked at this report and believed it to be a gross exaggeration. I presumed to say that, out of my experience in the newspaper business, the report was not exaggerated; our mutual friend, out of his background in the liquor business, said he knew by experience that most of it was true; and I finally told him I felt you knew more about it than anybody.

Hutchins then said it was so important and serious as far as he is concerned, that he would be willing to devote the \$4,000,000 now available in the Fund for the Republic to help expose or correct this situation; and that he would like to work in cooperation with you or someone in the Government with this in mind.

I hope you will have no objection to my suggestion that he see you after I pointed out to him that you would know more about using these funds effectively than anyone else in the country.

If you will let me know that it is convenient for you to see Hutchins, I will be glad to have him arrange to meet with you at a suitable time and place.

Only the best, as always.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
 Washington, D.C.

P.S. - In due course, please return the attached report.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-11-83 BY SP5 EJA/vp

94-52123-8
 Report to the Corporation
 Crime & the Corporation
 RETURNED TO
 ORIGINAL FILE

100-368336-

NOT RECORDED
 MAR 13 1959

MAR 12 1959

FBI

CENTRAL RESEARCH

53 MAR

1/30/59
 2/2/59
 2/8/59
 2/10/59

and 3/16 LgW



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *ABW*

DATE: January 30, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*SUBJECT: DR. ROBERT M. HUTCHINS
President
The Fund for the RepublicALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 1-11-83 BY SP5419 *up*

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Predication

Reference is made to the enclosed letter to the Director from

[redacted] dated January 27, 1959. This letter, which requires an answer, points out that Dr. Robert M. Hutchins is greatly concerned over the crime situation in the Nation. [redacted] suggests a meeting between the Director and Dr. Hutchins.

b7C
b7DThe Fund for the Republic

We all know about the Fund for the Republic and the position it has taken on internal security matters in opposition to the best interests of the FBI and this Nation. It is assumed, therefore, that the Director would not want to talk to Dr. Hutchins at this time.

Possibilities for Turning This Situation into an Advantage for the FBI

There are some very interesting, stimulating and challenging possibilities here for the FBI. We have long wanted to do something really effective about the Fund. Different things that have been attempted "fizzled out" like altering the tax exempt status, et cetera. Has the moment arrived? Do we recognize it? Can we seize it and come up with some fine and lasting results for the FBI? None of us can answer these questions fully right now.

Nothing Ventured, Nothing Gained

The FBI is experimental minded. It is willing to venture forth and try new approaches. Should we not try a new one with Dr. Robert M. Hutchins? Send a representative to see him with these goals in view: (1) to develop him for the FBI at least to the point of getting less opposition from the Fund for the Republic; (2) to make persuasive and convincing suggestions for the spending of

EnclosuresWCS:lmw (8) *lmw*

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 - Mr. Nease | 1 - Mr. Belmont |
| 1 - Mr. DeLoach | 1 - Section tickler |
| 1 - Mr. Rosen | 1 - Mr. Sullivan |
| 1 - Mr. Mohr | |

100-368336-
NOT RECORDED

MAR 13 1959 MAR 12 1959

ORIGINAL FILE IN 94-52123-9

end 3/16 dyd

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: DR. ROBERT M. HUTCHINS

the millions of dollars of the Fund on matters which would help the work of the FBI rather than hurt it; (3) to get close to, study, and learn from the opposition to the FBI existing within the Fund, and (4) through this meeting with Hutchins get acquainted with others in the Fund for the purpose of establishing a sort of beachhead within the Fund which we can widen and deepen and work from gradually.

The Approach to Hutchins

Years ago when W. C. Sullivan [redacted] he made a detailed study of the entire works and thought of Dr. Robert M. Hutchins and [redacted]

the Fund for the Republic, Sullivan again analyzed the thinking of Hutchins and brought himself up to date on the man and his activities. Sullivan, therefore, suggests to the Bureau that this occasion created by [redacted] letter be used to give him permission and an opportunity to go to New York and talk with Dr. Hutchins. Crime is not Sullivan's field (though as a result of the Crimdel Program he has the national picture in mind); hence, he would handle the interview in this manner: (1) question Hutchins on his views, concerns, and interests, and keep him talking in detail learning all that he can from Hutchins in this manner; (2) when Sullivan does comment briefly himself, his remarks will be wholly limited to what has appeared in public FBI writings on crime; (3) make a passing reference to internal security (e. g. crime and internal security are major problems today); and (4) pave the way for another meeting in due season.

If we don't go ahead we will go backwards. We have not moved ahead lately in our struggle with the Fund. Is this the time right now to do so? It may well be.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed letter to [redacted] suggesting a meeting between Dr. Robert M. Hutchins and W. C. Sullivan be approved.

over
Ambs
V
+
D
Regier
5/25
1/30

Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

February 9
1959

b7C
b7D

Dear Edgar:

Thanks so much for your note
of February 2nd.

As you suggest, I will write
Dr. Hutchins and ask him to communicate
with Inspector Sullivan.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

ROBERT M. HUTCHINS *Phil*

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25

100-368336-
NOT RECORDED
167 FEB 12 1959

original destroyed
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE *1/14/83* BY *SP5/ig/vp*

100-368336-1
167 FEB 12 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED

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FEB 13 1959

100-368336-

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Original
1 - Yellow
1 - Mr. Nease
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Section tickler

February 2, 1959

b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-83 BY SP5/ig/rp

Dear

Thank you for your thoughtful and informative letter of January 27, 1959.

It was of considerable interest to me to learn of your views on crime as discussed with Dr. Robert M. Hutchins. Crime and internal security are two of our really major problems, as you well know. We have a long, hard road ahead of us before they are adequately solved.

In regard to a meeting with Dr. Hutchins, I regret to advise you that my schedule for the next few months is so heavy and uncertain that I am not able to work in this suggested meeting. However, your idea is a very good one and I will be pleased to designate Inspector W. C. Sullivan to represent me. He would be glad to go to New York and confer with Dr. Hutchins any time after February 12, 1959.

The report you enclosed, "Crime and the Corporation," will be read by me and returned to you in a few days.

Your continued interest in my work and problems and your desire to help out are received by me with deep gratitude.

MAILED 19
FEB - 3 1959
COMM-FBI

Sincerely,
Edgar

NOTE: Cover memo Sullivan to Belmont, dated 1/30/59,
Re: DR. ROBERT M. HUTCHINS, etc., WCS:imm

The report "Crime and the Corporation," has been detached in the Central Research Section and is being photostated,

53 MAR

ORIGINAL FILE IN 94-52123-9

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/12/83 BY SP5/jg/hjt

**DR. ROBERT M. HUTCHINS
PRESIDENT, THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
INFORMATION CONCERNING (CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER)**

Personnel
Room 40
Yetter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

At 3:00 p. m. on [redacted] I called at the office of the Fund for the Republic as scheduled to confer with Dr. Robert M. Hutchins. The results of the interview are as follows:

b7C
b7D

Dr. Hutchins informed me that [redacted]

[redacted] had been talking to him at some length about the great dangers of organized crime in the United States. Dr. Hutchins said that if this was true he certainly would be willing to spend a good deal of the money remaining in the Fund for the Republic to combat organized crime. He pointed out, however, that he knew nothing about the crime situation and he didn't want to do anything which was unnecessary or undesirable. Dr. Hutchins said that he regarded the FBI as being the authority in law enforcement matters in the United States and he was perfectly willing to accept the FBI's evaluation of the problem. In substance, Dr. Hutchins said to me that if the FBI believes that there is a very serious organized crime situation in the United States and, further, believes that the Fund for the Republic is in a position to do something about it, he is willing to act to this end. Dr. Hutchins explained to me that he certainly did not want to do anything which would conflict with FBI investigations nor did he want to do anything which is in any way unsound. On the other hand, said Dr. Hutchins, if the FBI does not believe there is a serious organized crime situation in this country or if it believes that there is, but is of the opinion that there is nothing which the research facilities of the Fund for the Republic can contribute to the solution of the problem, then he is perfectly willing and, in fact, desirous of eliminating the entire matter from his mind.

100-368336
NOT RECORDED

Dr. Hutchins reminisced a bit about his years in Chicago and said he knew that there was then a serious criminal problem in that city. He thought that the standards of the local law enforcement officers were too low not only in Chicago but in other cities. He mentioned New York City of today as one which had a great deal of crime and he felt that much more could be done locally in these days when there is more to solve crime than is being done today. I mentioned to Dr. Hutchins the fact that the FBI has long done in training certain police officers from all parts of the country in the FBI National Academy. He expressed considerable

100-368336-157
ORIGINAL FILED IN

b7C

20 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH

62-11111-274

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

b7C
b7D

...the number of men in a class, the type of ...
I told Dr. Hutchins in view of his interest that I would send him some literature on our National Academy. In this he manifested an obvious interest.

During a good portion of the interview, there was also present as a participant [redacted] When Dr. Hutchins was discussing the extent of crime in different cities and states, [redacted] spoke up and said he thought that more Federal legislation should be passed in order to give the FBI greater authority to cope with various local crime problems, organized crime, and even bombings as have occurred recently. I very quickly explained the Bureau's position in this matter in some detail. I also took the occasion to point out that the Director has long been opposed to any unnecessary extension of Federal authority into local law enforcement problems. I explained to [redacted] that the Director is opposed to totalitarianism in any form and one of the forerunners of totalitarianism in different foreign nations has been the unnecessary extension of Federal police authority to local communities. This statement of mine was apparently sufficiently forceful to evoke a quick question from [redacted] to the effect--did I not think that national crime problems should not be handled by national police agencies. I told him that any truly national problem, whether it be crime or security, would require Federal law enforcement participation, but there should be no confusion between what was national and what was local. Further, I went on to repeat the Director's position concerning democratic law enforcement and the desirability of having local and state law enforcement bodies handle their own local and state law enforcement problems. [redacted] said no more on the subject and we went on to other matters.

As long as I was talking to Dr. Hutchins, I thought I would find out from him something about the future of the Fund for the Republic. At the proper moment I raised the question concerning the future of the Fund. Dr. Hutchins told me that the Fund now has four million dollars left. It is spending about a million dollars a year. He said he has already started drawing up plans for dissolving the Fund. At the rate which the money is now being spent, Dr. Hutchins said the Fund would be dissolved completely within four years, if not sooner. Dr. Hutchins told me that they are not attempting to secure any more money for the Fund and if it was offered they would refuse it because the irrevocable decision has been made to dissolve the Fund.

To come back now to Dr. Hutchins question as it relates to the Bureau. To repeat, it is this. If the FBI thinks there is a serious organized crime problem

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

...and that the Fund for the Republic ... is willing to ... If the FBI does not ... there is a serious organized crime problem in the United States or if ... but believes that there is nothing which the Fund can ... of a substantial nature to help solve it, then Dr. Hutchins will discuss the entire matter from his mind.

Dr. Hutchins would like to have me discuss the matter with him again and give him our answer. I told Dr. Hutchins that we would consider the matter and I would advise him.

Disadvantages

As I see it, if we are convinced that there is an organized crime problem in the United States and that the Fund for the Republic could do something constructive by focusing the attention of the public upon it through a research project, we would be inclined to reply to the Fund for the Republic in the affirmative and say yes, go ahead if you wish. Dr. Hutchins made it evident to me that if we were to reply in the affirmative, he would need our guidance in order to do an accurate, sound, and effective piece of work. If we do give him some guidance in the matter, the Fund for the Republic is then in a position to say, if it so desires to, that it has cooperated with the FBI and the FBI has cooperated with the Fund. The question for the Bureau is, do we want this association in view of the fact that we have been critical of the Fund in the past. Such an association could conceivably nullify the effect of our criticism of the Fund in the past and now make it appear that the Fund is now acceptable to us. This, as I see it, is the main disadvantage.

Advantages

If the FBI decides that there is a serious organized crime problem in the United States which the Fund for the Republic could do something about constructively through a research project, what could be the advantages? As I see it, the advantages could be as follows:

(1) We could advise the Fund for the Republic to spend a half million dollars or more on this crime problem and then the money wouldn't be spent on internal security matters harmful to the FBI.

(2) Because the Fund would have to depend upon the FBI for guidance in the execution of their research project on organized crime, the Fund would naturally be reluctant to criticize the FBI during the next four years relative to security operations. In other words, the addition to the Fund on this criminal matter would serve as

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(3) By giving guidance to the Fund for the Republic in this criminal matter, we could conceivably induce it to come up with a right kind of crime report which would supplement Bureau policies and strengthen the Bureau's official position concerning criminal matters in the United States.

As I see it, it is necessary for us to weigh the disadvantage against the advantages, and while only one disadvantage has been listed above, it is a very significant disadvantage and as such must be weighed seriously against the advantages listed.

If the FBI would decide to induce the Fund for the Republic to go ahead and spend a good portion of its money on a research project on organized crime, I do think that in the light of the interview I have had with Dr. Hatcher that I could get this thing started in the near future and follow it up with the type of guidance the Bureau would want to furnish with the assistance of Mr. Rosen of the Investigation Division. (I would like to say here that Mr. Rosen was very cooperative in briefing me for this interview and furnished me with a considerable amount of material.)

The interview, which lasted about an hour, was conducted in a formal, courteous, and, of course, most civil manner. It was neither friendly nor unfriendly, but simply cold and businesslike.

RECOMMENDATION:

That W. C. Sullivan be advised as to whether or not he should inform Dr. Robert M. Hatcher (1) that the Bureau is not in a position to give him any guidance in this matter or (2) that the Bureau is in a position to give him some guidance in the matter if he wishes to proceed with his research project on organized crime.

Q favor no 1

314

✓
Jensen.

h,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~
CORRELATION SUMMARY

~~SECRET~~

Main File No: 100-368336

Date: 7/14/60

Subject: Dr. Robert M. Hutchins
"Hutch" * HUTCHINS

Date Searched: 1/4/60

Searched And Identical References Found As:

10 X
Dr. Robert M. Hutchins
Robert Hutchins
Robert Hutchings
Robert Maynard Hutchings
One Hutchins
Bob Hutchins
Bobby Hutchins
Maynard Hutchins
R. Hutchins
R. M. Hutchins

10 X
Robert Hutchins
Robert C. Hutchins
Robert E. Hutchins
Robert G. Hutchins
Robert J. Hutchins
Robert K. Hutchins
Robert M. Hutchins
Robert Maynard Hutchins
Robert N. Hutchins
Robert S. Hutchins
Summary

Also Searched And No Identical References Found As:



Classified by 385/jg/hp
Declassify on: OADR 11/1/83

b7C

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. All references under the above names containing data identical with the subject have been included except those listed at the end of this summary as not having been reviewed, or those determined to contain the same information as the main file.

This summary is designed to furnish a synopsis of the information set out in each reference. In many cases the original serial will contain the information in much more detail.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

GWS

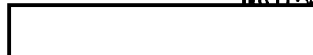
Analyst



GM:abb:sds

*Not searched

Coordinator



REC-11
MC-11

Approved

100-368336-17

b7C

12 JUL 19 1960

OGA Info is classified per LRS Dtd 7-3-03 976924-1 7-220

~~SECRET~~

File 4/7-3-03 976924-1
CLASSIFIED BY SP7-1P/TMC
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

JUL 21 1960

~~SECRET~~

This summary includes information found in references under the following names; However these names were not set out under "searched and identical references found as," since they obviously are misspellings of the name:

*Robert Maynard Hutchins
Robert Meynard Hutchins
Robert Raymond Hutchins
Robert Maynard Hutchens
Robert Hutchens
Robert M. Hutchins*

~~SECRET~~

ABBREVIATIONS

~~SECRET~~

Additional information.

Additional information appearing in this reference which pertains to Dr. Robert M. Hutchins may be found in the main file or elsewhere in this summary.

~~SECRET~~

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b7D

OTHER /Closed Congressional Session

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

At that time Hutchins (first name not given) was President of the University. He had no use for the communists but believed they had a right to meet. (Photostat of [REDACTED] enclosed - furnished by [REDACTED] protect identity)

100-401023-87 p.52
(61)

On 6/9/42, [REDACTED] (subject of 101-1699)
advised that [REDACTED]

President Robert M. Hutchins who received the invitation to send a student, a professor and to come himself.
[REDACTED]

101-1699-9
(36)

b7C

b7D

This reference is a Bureau memo dated 3/18/54 enclosing a clipping from the "Times Herald" dated 3/17/54. Page 9 carried an article by Westbrook Pegler captioned "Re Edward R. Murrow". The article stated that in reply to a denunciation by Joe McCarthy, Murrow admitted that in 1935 he was Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education and in this capacity was a member of the advisory committee for a summer school in Moscow. However he stated the school was cancelled by Russian authorities before it began. According to Mr. Pegler, Mr. Murrow was listed on the roster in 1933 and 1934 when seminars were certainly held. The 1933 seminar was described in a soviet pamphlet circulated in American educational circles as "an experiment conducted by a group of American educators." Murrow's colleagues on this roster included Robert M. Hutchins.

62-86094-33
(18)

~~SECRET~~

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In Mar. 1950, [] Conf. Inft. [] furnished []
[] documents which contained a letter dated []
from [] to []

100-64700-615 p.1548
(59)
SI 100-64700-1214 p.4568
(59)
SI 100-64700-271 encl. p.41
(58) (Photostat of letter enclosed)

This reference is a letter dated 7/29/35 to Mr. Hoover, from Robert Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, thanking him for a copy of his address before the Forty-Second Annual Convention of the Police Chief Association. Mr. Hutchins stated he had read the address with interest.

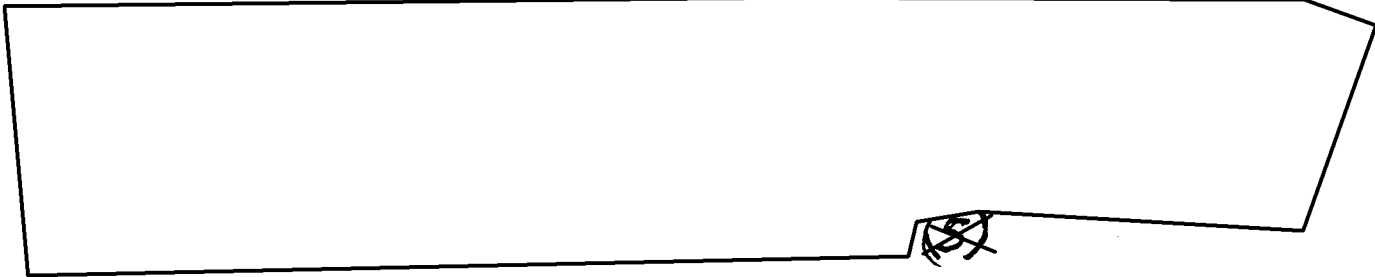
62-10552-3110
Changed to
94-1 Sub 152-3110
(2)

As of 10/28/47, papers of [] (subject of
100-4381) [] contained

100-4381-57 p.12
(23)

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~~SECRET~~



140-14978-4 p.69
(14)

b3

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

On 5/4/37, Conf. Inft. [] (not further identified) (protect identity) furnished a pamphlet issued by the American Guild For German Cultural Freedom, Inc. (subject of 100-13532). The pamphlet listed Dr. Robert M. Hutchins as Vice-President and a member of the Board of Directors.

100-13532-9

(25)

SI 61-7560-11843X p.2

(17)

b7C
b7D

This reference is a letter to the Director dated 2/6/39 from []

[] wrote concerning []

[] With this letter [] transmitted a copy of a letter dated [] which he had written to President Robert M. Hutchins [] (Letter enclosed)

62-52965-1

(17)

The 2/14/39 issue of the "Daily Record" datelined N.Y. Feb., 13, carried an article captioned "Students Frame 'Roll of Rights'". The article stated that The American Student Union had initiated that day a "human rights roll call" to promote consideration in colleges "of a program by which human rights can be safeguarded". Dr. Robert M. Hutchins was one of the endorsers (program set out)

61-7567-96X9

(17)

b2
b7D

On 3/1/39 [] (not further identified) furnished a letter dated [] from []

(Continued on next page)

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b2
b7D

[redacted] stated this was a new organization but he didn't know whether it was launched by the American Jewish Committee or the Anti-Defamation League.

(letter enclosed)
61-7566-1372
(17)

b7C
b7D

On 9/8/43 the Dept. of State furnished a letter dated 11/28/40 from [redacted] in which she advised the Dept. of State that [redacted]

[redacted] (subject of 100-230054). In this letter she stated that the Third International Conference of the World Student Association was held in Paris in August, 1939, under patronage of internationally known figures in the educational world including President Robert Hutchins of Chicago University. (Letter enclosed).

100-230054-1
(8)

*State Dept. info
may be released
per their ltr dtd
6-27-83. SP7 mac/rp
8/10/83*

b7C
b7D

(55) OTHER / Closed Congressional Session

On 5/22/42 the Boston Office reported that through the Merchants Credit Bureau, Boston, Mass. it was ascertained that [redacted]

(Continued on next page)

b7C

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The 12/25/39 issue of "Life" magazine carried an article headed "Sargeant's Bulletins" which stated that since Memorial Day in 1939 Sargeant had edited 22 bulletins, the synopsis of which was, "Britain is systematically trying to get us into the war." Egging him on were individuals including Robert Maynard Hutchins.

97-218-186 p.3

(42)

SI par. 2 above

61-7603-532

(40)

b7C
b7D

The personnel file of [redacted] (subject of 101-3273) [redacted] revealed that he entered on duty on [redacted] On his application he listed Robert M. Hutchins as a reference. He stated he had known Hutchins [redacted]

101-3273-7

(36)

b7C

The letterhead of the Council Against Intolerance In America, NYC dated 8/29/40 listed Robert M. Hutchins as one of its sponsors. (N.Y. files)

61-3963-293 Changed to

100-3-14-293

(64)

On [redacted] [redacted] advised that [redacted] same address, [redacted] received a telegram on that date from [redacted] the Emergency Rescue Committee (subject of 100-1852), 122 E. 42nd St., NYC. The message concerned [redacted]

[redacted] The name of Robert Hutchins was listed as a member of the National Committee of this organization.

100-1852-1

(6)

SI 100-11688-13X

(7) (No source stated)

SI 100-17826-98

(7)

SI 123-3127-19 p.16

(14) Additional information.

b7C
b7D

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With respect to the telegram referred to in the above reference the N.Y. Office advised on 11/26/40 that [redacted] the National Committee of the Emergency Rescue Committee which included Robert Hutchins, [redacted]

The 1938-1939 edition of "Who's Who in America" showed that Robert Hutchins had been President of the University of Chicago since 1929.

100-1852-2
(64)

This reference is a letter dated 9/11/40 from [redacted] to the Director advising that [redacted]

65-33078-1
(4)

On 11/6/40 Conf. Inft. [redacted] (protect identity) reported that one [redacted] a communist [redacted] the North American Committee to Defend Spanish Democracy, [redacted] the Emergency Rescue Committee which was located at 122 E. 42nd St., NYC. Dr. Robert Hitchins was a member of the National Committee of the Emergency Rescue Committee.

100-35281-17 p.36
(64)

SI 61-7566-2028
(64)

SI 100-80653-3 p.24

(84) (Letterhead of Emergency Rescue Committee furnished by [redacted])

(SI's continued on next page)

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b7C
b7D~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7C
b7D

SI 100-352628-11 p.14

(10)

SI 121-29845-15

(14) (letterhead 9/13/40 furnished
by [redacted])

SI 61-9937-3

(2) (Stationery furnished by
[redacted])

The 2/2/41 issue of the "Sunday Worker" carried an article entitled "America---The Promised Land of Socialism" by Louis F. Budenz. Budenz stated that in a radio address on Jan., 28 President Robert Hutchins confessed to the accuracy of each item in the "bill of particulars" against capitalism set out in this article. Budenz also stated that the "Wall Street Journal" of Jan. 27 reported that, in an address, Hutchins stated there was want and fear in America and that more than half of our people live below the minimum level of subsistence, while pirates and profiteers emerge stronger than ever. He also said that for ten years we had not known how to use the productive capacity we had. (Address not further described)

61-7559-A "Sunday Worker" 2/2/41

(2)

Correlators Note: Above article located in Publications.

On 3/8/41 the Boston Office forwarded literature received from [redacted] Included was a pamphlet issued by the American First Committee of Greater Boston, captioned "America and the War" by Robert M. Hutchins, (pamphlet enclosed)

61-7603-729

(17)

In connection with the America First Committee, on 4/26/41 G-2 reported that Dr. Robert M. Hutchins delivered a radio address in Chicago on Mar. 30. He stressed the necessity of our remaining out of war.

100-7660-49

(24)

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~~SECRET~~

In July 1941 information was received from the Dept. of State that Robert Hutchins was [redacted]
(subject of 40-4575)

40-4575-1
(14)

b7C

Personnel Records, Federal Records Center, General Services Administration, St. Louis, Mo. disclosed that [redacted]
(subject of 100-75104) was employed on [redacted]
[redacted] On Standard Form #57 he listed Robert M. Hutchins as a reference.

100-75104-12
(26)

b2
b7C
b7D

On 7/31/41 Conf. Inft. [redacted] advised that [redacted]

(X)(U)

100-3587-194
(49)

The 8/19/41 issue of the "DW" carried an article captioned "Chicago Forming Citywide 'V' Front Against Hitlerism: Panic Grips McCormick as 'Tribune' Boycott Spreads". The article stated that a group of educators from Northwestern University and the University of Chicago were playing leading roles in an effort to set up a city-wide council of Hitler-hating organizations. At the University of Chicago 129 faculty members had signed a petition virtually defying their President, Dr. Robert Hutchins, who had been active with America First. The petition urged President Roosevelt to do "everything necessary to assure the defeat of Nazi Germany" and caustically commented on Hutchins' stand with arch appeasers of Chicago.

61-7562-A "DW" 8/19/41
(2)

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Chief Henry T. Weaver of the Maine State Police furnished a clipping from an unknown newspaper, (no date given) entitled "American Public Favors War Only To Defend Hemisphere." The article reported the result of an alleged nation-wide survey of public opinion conducted by the Samuel E. Gill Organization of NYC, which was reported to have been sponsored by a committee of six leading educators of various beliefs, headed by Robert Hutchins. The reverse side of the clipping showed the heading of the paper which stated it was the official publication of the America First Committee published in NYC.

Above information appears in Boston report dated 10/2/41.

100-46477-1

(7)

b7C

On 9/2/41 the Dept. of State requested information concerning [redacted] (subject of 40-13517) [redacted]

[redacted] On 10/22/41 a summary of information concerning Hutchins and [redacted] which appeared in the Bureau files was furnished to the Dept. of State. (Summary set out)

40-13517-1

(15)

b7C

b7D

[redacted]

100-134741-2

(8)

[redacted]

100-3-2209 p.48

(23)

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

b7C

Pursuant to [redacted]

Bureau Agents searched [redacted]

[redacted] (subject of 65-18596). Among the articles seized was an America First Committee pamphlet entitled "The Proposition Is Peace" by Robert M. Hutchins.

65-18596-47

(20)

On 2/19/42 the Washington Field Division advised that a [redacted]

(S)

65-9180-52-56 (S) u
(4)

b1

On 5/2/42 the Miami Office forwarded a Photostat of a Censorship report received from the Office of Postal Censorship, Miami. The report concerned a letter dated [redacted] from a [redacted] to Robert M. Hutchins. [redacted]

Enclosed was a letter, which was not mentioned by the sender, to [redacted]

64-1601-109

(20)

SI 64-1600-316

(20)

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b7C

The weekly bulletin dated 5/10/42 published by Reverend Aaron Allen Heist, Minister of the First Methodist Church, Santa Maria, Calif. [redacted] carried an article which stated as follows: "Victory Must Begin At Home", is the title of an address by President Hutchins of Chicago University in the current issue of The Christian Century that should be read by all thinking Christians." (excerpt concerning his views on winning the war set out)

100-43497-6 p.18

(58)

SI 100-159527-33

(43) ("The Christian Century",
4/29/42)

b7C
b7D

On 5/16/42 the NY Office forwarded a Photostat of [redacted]

[redacted]

61-7632-487 p.7

(48)

b2
b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised that on [redacted]
(subject of 100-118879) arrived in Chicago and had contacted Dr.
Hutchins, University of Chicago. The purpose of his travelling was

[redacted]

100-118789-14

(59)

On 8/14/42, [redacted] INS, Chicago, advised he had
received information that [redacted] (subject of 100-108399)

[redacted]

(Continued on next page)

b7C

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SECRET

[redacted] (protect identity) advised he had talked to [redacted] on several occasions in connection with [redacted] but never had occasion to discuss the war or the Nazi Party. (Not further described)

100-108399-2
(26)

Indianapolis report dated 9/9/42 stated that [redacted] (protect identity) advised that [redacted] (subject of 100-139536) had in his possession a pamphlet entitled "The Proposition is Peace." by Robert M. Hutchins. Stamped on this pamphlet was "America First Committee of Indianapolis, No. 40 N. Pennsylvania, Indianapolis." The pamphlet contained instructions as to how to write a letter to Washington, D.C. (No dates.)

100-139536-1
(26)

During 1943 [redacted] advised that [redacted] (subject of 100-191627) had in his possession a copy of [redacted]

100-191627-2
(27)

Atlanta report dated 1/4/43 stated that [redacted] (subject of 100-163911) advised that through the influence of Robert Hutchins, Secretary at Yale University, [redacted]

[redacted] (No dates given)

100-163911-3
(Not indexed)
SI 100-163911-9
(59)

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b7D

Chicago report dated 2/17/43 stated that [redacted]
had advised that [redacted] (subject of 100-163911)

He stated he knew nothing about his background or political ideas,
or his social and political activities and ambitions (No dates given).

100-163911-5
(8)

During the investigation of [redacted] (subject
of 100-165656) by another Government agency (No date given),
[redacted] advised that there was no question as to
[redacted] loyalty or Americanism, nor was there any question as to his
attitude [redacted] as set
out in CSC report of [redacted] (protect identity).

Above information taken from WFO report dated 3/6/43.

100-165656-15 p.17,42
(49)

Indianapolis report dated 3/19/43 stated that a confidential
source advised (no date given) that [redacted] (subject of
100-151934) had in his possession a slip of paper
[redacted]

100-151934-2
(26)

[redacted] (S)
Translation enclosed [redacted] (S) u
100-152472-35
(59)

b1

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

On 1/17/44 the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax placed an ad in the "Chicago Sun" which urged support of House Resolution 7 and asked voters to write or wire their senator to urge passage of the bill. Robert Maynard Hutchins was listed as one of the Mid-West sponsors.

62-67571-62

(40)

b7C

A letter dated 2/22/44, signed by [redacted] (subject of 62-75115) [redacted] to the Director invited him to attend a conference to be held in Chicago Mar. 21-22 to discuss the race problem. Robert M. Hutchins was among those invited to the meeting.

62-75115-1

(18)

b2
b7C

[redacted] advised that on [redacted] (subject of 100-338334) was approached by [redacted] [redacted] who desired to know whether Dr. Robert Hutchins would be acceptable as a conference speaker at Los Angeles at a meeting designed to raise money for the War Relief of European Children. [redacted] said that Hutchins would not be acceptable because of his background and ideas. (X)(U)

100-338334-2

(9)

SI 100-284892-6

(8)

SI-61-777-9-103

(2)

In his exit permit application dated [redacted] with the Dept. of State [redacted] (subject of 40-63776) listed Robert Hutchins as a reference.

On 9/26/44 the Bureau furnished the Dept. of State a summary of information regarding Hutchins.

b7C

40-63776-1

(1)

Correlators Note: This file discloses that one of the organizations [redacted] was the Emergency Rescue Committee of NYC which was active in bringing communist intellectuals into the U.S.

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65-6656-62 p.9

(34)

b2
b7C

Chicago report dated 9/21/44 stated that [redacted]

[redacted] advised

[redacted] had informed him that they had received a telegram from the CIO Council in Los Angeles desiring to be advised whether or not Dr. Robert Hutchins would be acceptable as a conference speaker for the War Relief for European Shelter. Patterson stated that [redacted] contacted him to see whether or not he thought Hutchins would be acceptable, and that he had advised her that Hutchins would not be acceptable for that particular job.

100-11507-301

(74)

The "Chicago Sun" dated 11/12/44 carried an article entitled "Hutchins, Two Professors Criticize Atomic Secrecy." The article related that Chancellor Robert Hutchins and two professors at the University of Chicago branded the U.S. Government's efforts to retain the secret of the atom bomb as an attempt to dominate the world by force. They warned it would precipitate an atomic armament race toward just one goal - world suicide.

121-38346-20

(144)

SI 124-5221-48

(144)

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~~SECRET~~

b7C
b7D

116-10993-1 encl p.48
(53)

b7C

In a report dated 12/17/45 from an unknown outside source the writer stated [redacted] and Robert M. Hutchins were speakers on Thursday night at a PAC banquet held in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago. The writer stated that details of the meeting were rather generally published in the public press.

100-3-14-2835
(23)

b2

[redacted] advised that on 3/8/45 the Hyde Park Communist Club held its regular meeting (place not stated) at which time various organizations on the University of Chicago Campus were analyzed for the purpose of indicating their sympathies regarding the policies supported by the CPA (Communist Political Association). President Hutchins was characterized as a "defeatist." (X)(U)

100-3-14-2597 p.28
(58)

On 4/6/45 [redacted] advised that to the best of his knowledge [redacted] (subject of 100-341148) was personally acquainted with President Hutchins and intimately known by [redacted]

100-341148-1
(60)

b7C
b7D

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~~SECRET~~

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b7D

[redacted] (protect identity) advised that [redacted] (subject of 100-151915) told him that he was a proponent of Robert N. Hutchins. (No date).

Information appears in report dated 4/7/45.

100-151915-10
(53)

b2

b7C

[redacted] advised on 5/9/45 that [redacted] (subject of 100-254659) was concerned about a recent speech made by Robert M. Hutchins. She indicated that consideration was being given to having the Campus Committee of the Hyde Park Communist Club, Chicago make a statement on the speech. According to Inft. some of [redacted] did not wish to have a too desruptive statement and some difficutly was experienced regarding the type of statement which should be forthcoming. (X)(u)

100-254659-11
(27)

[redacted] advised that on 5/16/45, [redacted] (subject of 100-190927) was in contact with [redacted] [redacted] told [redacted] that President Hutchins of the University of Chicago desired to know how [redacted] who was in Chicago, could get in touch with Jose Ferrer who was playing in the cast of "Othello". They decided they would let Hutchins worry about effecting a meeting between [redacted] and Ferrer.

100-190927-36 p.5
(59)
SI 105-7050-1
(46)

G-2 advised that according to the "Chicago Sun" (No date) Robert M. Hutchins spoke to the graduates at the University of Chicago's Convocation in Rockefeller Memorial Chapel on 6/15/45. He spoke on "The Conquest of the U.S. by Hitler". (Excerpts set out).

100-7660-3065
(24)
SI 100-7660-3081
(24)

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The Chicago Office advised that on the University of Chicago Round Table Discussion broadcast, 8/8/45 (station not given) Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins stated that, "only through the monopoly of atomic force by a world organization can we hope to abolish war."

100-190625-1631
(26)

b7C
b7D

(protect identity) furnished correspondence dated
from

(correspondence enclosed).

100-64700-476 encl p.35
(53)

The "Chicago Tribune" on 9/10/45 carried an article "Share A-Bomb, 64 U.C. Teachers Urge". The article stated that 64 faculty members at the University of Chicago had signed a petition sent to President Truman recommending that the U.S. share the secret of the atomic bomb with other nations in a gesture of confidence. Robert M. Hutchins, Chancellor, did not sign the petition and refused to make any comment.

100-190625-1737
(26)

(Continued on next page)

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~~SECRET~~

b7D

[REDACTED]

b2
b7C
b7D

Conf. Inft. [REDACTED] advised that on 8/13/45 Dr. Szilard attempted to contact [REDACTED] No further information was available.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S)

Conf. Inft. [REDACTED] advised that on [REDACTED] Dr. Szilard sent a telegram addressed to [REDACTED] which stated, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Conf. Inft. [REDACTED] advised that on [REDACTED] Dr. Szilard contacted [REDACTED] They discussed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (not clearly set out). A long conversation followed concerning [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

([REDACTED] *changing from Secret to Confidential*)
62-59520-22 p.138,139,140,145,162
(184)
SI 62-59520-26 p.11,13,15,18,35
(18,55)

b2
b7C
b7D

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The 11/16/45 issue of the "Chicago Daily Tribune" carried an article entitled "We Can Blow Up World In Fifty Years: Hutchins." The article stated that on 11/15/45 Robert M. Hutchins spoke on "The Atomic Bomb Versus Civilization" to a student audience in Scott Hall on Northwestern University's Evanston campus. The anchor and Eagle, a student veterans' association sponsored the meeting. Dr. Hutchins advocated disclosing the secret of the atomic bomb on grounds it was a secret anybody can learn. He predicted the universal military bill would never be passed because "the people don't want it passed." He said the University of Chicago accepted research on the bomb as purely a matter of defense. He said if reports were true the bomb should never have been dropped on Japan.

100-190625-A "Chicago Daily Tribune"
(27) 11/16/45
SI 100-190625-A "Chicago Sun"
(27) 11/16/45

The text of a speech by William Z. Foster appeared in the "DW" page 3, on 12/1/45. Foster stated that Robert Hutchins had recently stated that there was no scientific secret about the atom-bomb and that the industrial know-how required to manufacture it could be acquired by intelligent engineers very quickly. He also stated that an attempt by the U.S. to monopolize control of the bomb would surely result in an armaments race. Further, that life of humanity depended on the internationalization of the bomb.

100-345079-10
(9)

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The 12/17/45 issue of the "DW" carried an article entitled "Chicago PAC Fete Hits Truman Policies". The article stated that Robert M. Hutchins was a speaker at a banquet held by the National Citizens' PAC (Political Action Committee) at the Steens Hotel, Chicago on Dec. 16. Hutchins criticized the Truman administration and his speech was tinged with typical defeatism and the utopian concepts of "world government."

57-407-A "DW" 12/17/45
(15)

Information in the McCarran Committee Hearings on the Institute of Pacific Relations, May 2 - June 20, 1952, set out the following: Exhibit No. 901 showed that on 12/29/45 the Institute of Pacific Relations and the San Francisco International Center held a Round-Table Conference on atomic energy and its International implications. Suggested reading for the participants included "Toward a Durable Society" by Robert M. Hutchins, which appeared in the June 1943 issue of "Fortune". Also "The Blast That Shook the World" by Hanson W. Baldwin, Winston Churchill and Hutchins, "Readers Digest" Oct. 1945.

Exhibit No. 1413 concerned a University of Chicago Round-Table discussion broadcast over NBC on 7/8/45, which dealt with terms of unconditional surrender of Japan. The following was set out under suggested reading: "Hutchins, Robert M. 'The New Realism', 'Commonweal', July 6, 1945. 'Japan', 'Fortune', April 1944. The entire issue was devoted to discussions of various phases of Japanese life". (Copy of Hearings enclosed).

100-64700-1215 enclop. 5041, 5674
(26)

On 10/4/46 Committee on Atomic Energy, furnished a copy of "Essential Information On Atomic Energy" compiled and published by the Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

b7C

This publication referred to the following:

A University of Chicago Round Table discussion on atomic force, 8/12/45, in which Robert Hutchins participated.

(continued on next page)

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A statement by Robert M. Hutchins in 1945 regarding the Atomic bomb versus civilization.

A statement which appeared in Hearings before the Special Committee on Atomic Energy, U. S. Senate, 79th Congress, on a bill for the development and control of atomic energy. Part 2, Jan. and Feb. 1946 contained another statement by Dr. R. M. Hutchins.

100-190625-2557 p.83,94
(8527548)

In a report dated 2/18/46 the Chicago Office advised that Robert M. Hutchins participated in the first open discussion of the atomic-bomb and atomic power in the Chicago area on 8/12/45 during a broadcast of the University of Chicago's Round Table over the National Broadcasting Station. Hutchins spoke for world control of the atomic-bomb and atomic power in view of the force of the bomb. It was noted that Robert Maynard Hutchins had regularly advocated world control of the atomic bomb, the disclosure of the atomic-bomb secret and a world government for its control. He had stated that the atomic bomb was no secret and secrecy on the part of the U.S. indicated an attempt to dominate the world by force. He had also petitioned for the May-Johnson Bill to be withdrawn. He was a signer of the University of Chicago resolution on 11/16/45 against Government control of atomic research.

100-190625-2107 p.2,21
(26543)

Chicago report dated 10/15/46 contained the following information:

On 3/5/46 the Federation of American Scientists (Federation of Atomic Scientists) sponsored a speech by Robert M. Hutchins which originated at WBBM and was carried over the CBS network from Chicago. His subject was "Atomic Energy: Peace or War With Soviet Russia". (Views set out).

The University of Chicago had taken unusual interest in discussions of the atom-bomb and Chancellor Robert Maynard Hutchins had been particularly outspoken. (University activities set out)

(Continued on next page)

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On 2/27/46 Hutchins condemned plans that would limit the use of atomic energy for military purposes.

Additional information.

(No sources stated)
100-190625-2537 p.38,46,80
(27,43)

A G-2 report dated 4/6/46 stated that Robert Maynard Hutchins gave an address recently in Los Angeles regarding the Atomic bomb. He stated that the U.S., by threatening to use the bomb, was blundering into war with Russia (statement set out).

100-7660-3798 p.6
(42)

Page 21 of the "Washington Post" of 4/10/46, carried an article by Drew Pearson entitled "The Washington Merry-Go-Round". Pearson stated that at a weekly Cabinet luncheon (no date) Secretary of Commerce Wallace proposed to President Truman and to the Secretaries of the War and Navy that President Robert Hutchins of the University of Chicago be appointed as a civilian observer on the board to judge the atomic-bomb test in the mid-Pacific. Both President Truman and Secretary of War Patterson vetoed the idea. Pearson stated that in 1942 President Roosevelt asked Hutchins to set up a secret laboratory to develop the bomb. Hutchins stuck his neck out by spending \$150,000 dollars of the University's money without telling his trustees about it and turned over laboratory space and technicians to the project which was a strict military secret. Hutchins did a great pioneering job regarding the atomic-bomb according to Pearson.

100-190625-A "Washington Post"
4/10/46
(8)

The 4/30/46 issue of the "DW" carried an article entitled "Profile of George Earle, Sparkplug of 'Atomize USSR' Drive. He Sought U.S.-Nazi War Alliance" by Walter Lowenfels. The article stated that on Thursday night the campaign for an atomic attack on the Soviet Union by George H. Earle former Governor of Pa. (subject of 62-72506) was honored with a coast-to-coast hook-up by Readers Digest. Their Town Hall program presented a "debate" between Earle and Robert Hutchins, notorious American Firster and Chicago University President.

62-72506-A "DW" 4/30/46
(3)

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On 5/6/46 the Denver, Colo. newspaper "Challenge" stated that on the previous Sunday Reuben Gilbert Gustavson, Vice-President, Chicago University, spoke at a mass meeting sponsored by the Rocky Mountain Council On Atomic Energy held at the Denver Auditorium. He stated that he and Robert Hutchins had called upon President Truman for the purpose of obtaining approval of a plan to invite several outstanding Russian scientists to America to confer on common scientific problems, but the President had dismissed the request.

116-15382-7
(37)

An announcement of the University of Chicago issued 5/15/46 showed a list of the Executive Committee of Social Thought which included Robert M. Hutchins.

[redacted] stated that he had no definite knowledge but was inclined to believe that all members of the Committee of Social Thought were inclined to be pro-Russian.

100-346076-4
(28)

b7C
b7D

A highly confidential source advised there was considerable material in the possession of [redacted] (subject of 100-342972) concerning the Committee on the Freedom of the Press of which Robert M. Hutchins was a member. On 5/29/46 [redacted] communicated with Hutchins and asked that he put in a good word for [redacted] with one [redacted]

[redacted] (purpose not set out). [redacted] said he had made a speech in [redacted] before [redacted] in which he had quoted Hutchins. He admitted he used his stuff shamelessly.

100-342972-1013 p.28
(28)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] (No dates given).

It was noted that [REDACTED] was investigated by the Bureau in the [REDACTED] case.

100-190625-2301
(8)

On 8/2/46 WFO reported that [REDACTED] Human Events Inc., (subject of 105-8697) advised that in addition to the main publication the firm regularly published Human Events pamphlets which generally sold for twenty five cents each. Pamphlet #1 was "The Atomic Bomb and Civilization" by Robert M. Hutchins. (Inft. not further identified).

105-8697-4
(37)
SI 100-190625-2229
(27) (Pamphlet dated Dec. 1945 enclosed)

Conf. Inft. [REDACTED] made available a letter mailed [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] in which he wrote as follows:

[REDACTED]

65-56402-1638X p. 71
(20)

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

The 9/9/46 issue of the "Chicago Sun" had an article entitled "Pacifists Plan Draft Protest" with sub heading "Registration Cards Will Be Turned In" by James O. Supple. The article stated that Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins was a sponsor of the American Committee For Amnesty. This Committee planned a demonstration to be held in Washington on Oct. 16 on behalf of the American conscientious objectors who were still in jail. The demonstration would also seek restoration of civil rights to all conscientious objectors. A petition asking the release of 1500 who were in jail had been sent to the President last month by the Committee.

61-3415-462

(39)

b7C

Bureau memo 1/7/48 advised that the book "The American Radio" by Llewellyn White [redacted] was a report on the broadcasting industry in the U.S. made for the Commission on Freedom of the Press. It was published in 1947 by the University of Chicago Press. Persons comprising the Commission included Robert M. Hutchins. (information concerning book set out)

Directors notation.

62-86183-2

(18)

This reference is a copy of a UP (United Press) dispatch, Chicago, 2/13/47, concerning a speech by Robert Hutchins who was on leave from the University of Chicago and serving as Chairman of the Board of Encyclopedia Britannica. The dispatch stated that Hutchins spoke before the company's sales and branch managers (place not stated) concerning the University's success in developing the atom bomb.

94-8-95-182

(5)

On 2/17/47 the Philadelphia Office submitted a throw-away entitled "Act Today -- Tomorrow May Be Too Late" issued by the "Break With Conscription Committee" at Philadelphia, Pa. The throw-away stated that Robert Hutchins, Chicago University, was among the many people opposed to peacetime military training. (Throw-away enclosed)

100-3-1739

(5)

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

G-2 report for the period 3/6/47 to 3/13/47 stated that in an address that week before two YMCA groups in St. Louis Robert M. Hutchins vigorously opposed military training. He urged that money normally spent for such training be spent for educational purposes. (Statements set out).

100-7660-4302
(24)

The 3/27/47 issue of the "DW" carried an article by G. Marion entitled "Luce - Financed Study Hits Press; And is Luce Mad!" The article stated that three years ago Henry Luce made a grant of \$200,000 to finance an independent study of the American press, radio, movies, magazines and books. The findings of thirteen prominent Americans appeared in book form as a supplement to the April issue of "Fortune", in a "general report" of the Commission of Freedom of the Press, whose chairman was Robert M. Hutchins.

100-340922-A DW 3/27/47
(27)

[REDACTED]
(No further information) (X)(U)

65-56402-2601 p.58
(4)
SI 65-56402-2214
(4)

b2
b7C

[REDACTED] advised that on 4/1/47, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the Progressive Citizens of America National Office at NYC advised
[REDACTED] (subject of 100-341825) that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] While discussing who should attend, [REDACTED] stated that Robert Hutchins was no longer a reliable aid in those matters. (X)(U)

100-341825-114 p.4
(9)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a letter dated 7/3/47 to the Director
from [redacted]

[redacted] stated that some of our legislators had tried to put through a bill at Springfield to investigate the college (not identified) but did not get action on it. She stated that Robert H. Hutchins of the University of Chicago and others made loud protests against it. She stated "Can any individual, who loves his country object to ferreting out subversives who would wreck it beyond repair?"

100-0-22093

(5)

The Chicago Office advised that a review of the first issue of "Common Sense" official publication of "The Committee to Frame a World Constitution" was published in July 1947. In this issue the President, Robert M. Hutchins stated that the office of the Secretary of the Committee was opened in Feb. 1946 at 975 East 60th St. Chicago to prepare and coordinate the Committee's work.

100-363498-26

(30)

The 7/3/47 issue of the "DW" carried an article entitled "Publishers Accept-Gag On Union Press" by Allan L. Fletcher. The article concerned the question of press freedom raised by the Taft-Hartley Law and a statement by Robert M. Hutchins, Chairman of the Commission on the Freedom of the Press.

61-4478-A "DW" 7/3/47

(16)

On 10/31/49 [redacted]

[redacted] advised that the personnel file of [redacted] (subject of 100-363498) showed that [redacted] a publication issued by the "Committee to Frame a World Constitution" located at the University of Chicago. Robert K. Hutchins, President of the Committee defined the purpose of the Committee as follows: "It is not suggested that the constitution drafted by the Committee be instantly adopted. Since we must work toward world government we ought at once to begin trying to find out what kind of world government we should work towards."

100-363498-25 p.3

(53)

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

The 8/21/47 issue of the "Washington Post" carried an article entitled "Hutchins Tells of Atom Plans Which May Change Our World". The article stated that Robert M. Hutchins announced that day details of a 12-million dollar atomic research program financed by the University of Chicago.

62-0-A 'Wash. Post' 8/21/47
(17)

b2
b7D

On 11/26/47 [] Conf. Inft. [] learned that the []

[] in Washington regarding the committee headed by Robert Hutchins (c) which had drawn up a plan for the constitution of the "Federal Government of the World." (Details set out) (X)

b1

62-86092-1
(3;48)

The 12/1/47 issue of the "Washington Times Herald" carried an article entitled "Atom 'Secret' Called a Hoax." The article concerned statements by Robert M. Hutchins regarding the atom bomb to the effect that the bomb was no longer a secret and production had become merely a manufacturer's problem.

117-0-A "Wash Times Herald" 12/1/47
(37)

This reference is a letter dated 12/3/47 to the Director from []

[] called attention to an enclosed article taken from the 12/1/47 issue of the "Chicago Tribune" entitled "Warns Reds Can Turn Out Atom Bombs". The article quoted statements of Chancellor Hutchins of Chicago's University which appeared in the December issue of "American Magazine" entitled "The Bomb Secret Is Out". [] also criticized Hutchins for his conceit in connection with the atomic bomb and his idea of "Universal Government". He stated that Hutchins had recently been caught preparing a new "World Constitution".

[] stated that three or four years ago Hutchins secured leave from the University ostensibly to go to Arizona and retire for contemplation which was a sign of his conceit, and that later we all heard the atomic bomb was made at Las Alamos.

b7C
b7D

110-141-68
(14) (61)

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

On 12/4/47 [] advised that [] (subject of 62-58854) told Robert M. Hutchins that he was interested in a position [] He said it was lonesome with fellows like [] gone (contact of subjects in the [] case). [] asked if they were trying to find someone for [] (possibly [] []). Hutchins said the job was still open. He said he would make initial inquiries regarding possibilities at [] [] and the "[] situation" and advise [] when he passed through Chicago on his return from [] [] It was noted [] planned to go to [] on 12/9/47.

62-58854-89
(18)

On 12/3/47 the "Chicago Sun" stated that students at the University of Chicago would stage a strike on 12/8/47 against alleged discrimination at the University hospitals, clinics and medical school. Fourteen student organizations reported they were not satisfied with the results of an interview with Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, University Chancellor.

The 12/6/47 issue of the "Chicago Defender" also stated that student organizations led by American Veterans Committee, the Committee on Racial Equality and the Progressive Citizens of America, declared the conference with Hutchins was unsatisfactory.

100-135-9-220
(23)b2
b7C
b7D

[] advised that on 12/8/47 a telegram was sent to Robert M. Hutchins by [] Helen Keller and [] asking him to join the Committee of One Thousand (subject of 100-353406). Hutchins replied as follows: Sympathize with object but believed too narrowly defined, therefore must decline to join." On 12/11/47 [] advised [] of Hutchins' reply and stated she was in a position to approach him personally which she would do by telephone. She then felt she would be able to secure his signature.

100-353406-4
(10,29)
SI 100-353406-2 []
(29)
SI 100-11820-380
(58) (WFO tesur)

b2

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

WFO memo 12/16/47 advised that the National Council For The Prevention of War was held Dec., 12-14, 1947 at the Friends Meeting House, 2111 Florida Ave., Washington, D.C. One of the speakers was Dr. Robert M. Hutchins. The title of his speech was "How Can the Tide Be Turned Toward Peace?" in which he attacked universal military training. He also advocated a world government. (Program enclosed)

61-6991-62 p.9,10

(16)

61-6991-63

(16)

b7C
b7D

[redacted]
(protect identity) made available [redacted]
[redacted]

100-361924-31 p.48

(30)

On 1/17/49, [redacted]

[redacted], advised that he had been in contact with [redacted]

[redacted] told him that in 1948 Robert Hutchins stated he had a high regard for the teaching ability of [redacted] (subject of 100-30835) and that [redacted] could always have a position at the University of Chicago if he so desired. Hutchins stated that [redacted] immigration status was a personal matter between Lange and the U. S. and as far as he, Hutchins, was concerned, [redacted] whose services he would recommend.

100-30835-355

(7)

The "Washington News", issue of 1/27/48, page 19, carried an article entitled "Commies Woo Big Names to Back Anti-UMT Demonstration Here" by Frederick Woltman. The article stated that prominent Americans were being asked to back a communist-organized plan to corral into the pre-Soviet camp, sentiment in this country against universal military training. Despite their known opposition to the communists, national figures were included on the list. These included Dr. Robert Hutchins.

(Continued on next page)

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SECRET

In a letter dated Jan. 12, they were being urged to serve as "adult sponsors" of the so-called National Youth Assembly Against UMT, which was to stage its big show in Washington Feb. 15 and 16.

100-354204-A "Wash. News" 1/27/48

(10)

SI 100-354204-A "World Telegram"
1/27/48

(10)

On 2/16/48, the "Washington Times Herald" carried an article entitled "UMT Attacked As War Step At Youth Rally". The article stated that coincident with the opening of the National Youth Assembly Against Universal Military Training, a group of religious leaders and educators including Dr. Robert Hutchins, commended Representative Allen of Illinois, Chairman of the House Rules Committee for blocking congressional action on UMT. They urged the Committee to "resist all pressure for hasty consideration of UMT".

100-354204-A "Wash. Times Herald"
2/16/48

(10)

In Feb. 1955, [redacted] forwarded the book "The Atom Spy Hoax" by William A. Reuben. Page 129 contained a statement by Robert M. Hutchins at a dinner sponsored by the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists in NYC in the Spring of 1948. Hutchins stated "If Ed Condon, whose Americanism sticks out all over him and all over his record, could be linked to a spy ring any body could be linked to spy ring. Nobody was safe. We might wake up and find that none of the great American landmarks, from the Washington Monument to Lydia Pinkham, was above suspicion...."

b7C
b7D

(Book enclosed)
105-18235-42 encl. p.129
(37)

[redacted] (Photostat of [redacted] received from AEC
enclosed)

117-62-32 encl. p.49
(14)

SECRET

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A general letter sent out by the newly formed "Committee For Amnesty" (subject of 100-355177) dated 3/17/48 was furnished by Colonel Naramore of the Dept. of Justice. A list of sponsors included Dr. Robert M. Hutchins. (Photostat of letter and list enclosed)

100-355177-1
(29)

The 3/22/48 issue of the "DW" carried on page 5 an article entitled "Clergymen Rap Truman War Preparations". The article stated Robert M. Hutchins was one of four educators and clergymen who signed a statement released by the National Council Against Conscription. The signers assailed President Truman's military preparedness program as a sign to the world that "America intends to go to War".

100-3-81-A "DW" 3/22/48
(23)

The 3/23/48 issue of "The Chicago American" carried an article captioned "Disparaging America". The article stated that with shatteringly inept timing the "Committee to Frame a World Constitution" had just issued its "preliminary draft". The Committee was a self-appointed group of predominately left-wing college professors headed by Robert M. Hutchins (criticism set out).

64-200-231-A "The Chicago American"
3/23/48
(20)

The 4/13/48 issue of "The N.Y. Times" carried an article entitled "Condon See U.S. In Grip of Hysteria". The article stated that Dr. Robert G. Hutchins, Chancellor of the University of Chicago was a speaker on the preceding night at a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore given in honor of Dr. Edward U. Condon. The dinner was intended "as a testimony of confidence in Dr. Condon by his scientific colleagues" in reply to the attacks on him by the HCUA.

62-58854-A NY Times 4/13/48
(52)
SI 100-209336-33 p.6
(62) ("NY Herald Tribune" 4/13/48)
SI 62-58854-209
(18) (Chicago Inft. [] advised Hutchins was scheduled to speak) b2 b7D
SI 62-58854-314
(2) ("Chicago Daily News" 4/30/48
stated Hutchins was scheduled to speak)

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The 4/16/48 issue of the Chicago "Maroon". Editorial page, carried a letter signed by Joseph Elbein [redacted] in which he criticized the preliminary draft of a world constitution recently made public by a committee headed by Chancellor Hutchins of the University of Chicago.

100-361709-3
(60)

According to AEC, a Peace Rally was held at Albuquerque, New Mexico on 4/19/48. [redacted]

[redacted] spoke and stated that this association was willing to send speakers to any meeting in order to educate the general public as to atomic warfare. He stated the association was not interested in who or what organization was sponsoring such talks; that their participation would be along lines of that advocated by Chancellor Hutchins of the University of Chicago.

100-360397-1
(60)

On 4/16/48 the "Los Angeles Times" stated that Robert B. Pettingill, Chairman of the Southern California Committee For The Peace Train (subject of 100-355641) stated that a Peace Plane had been substituted for the Peace Train which was to leave Los Angeles for Washington on 4/25/48 but a peace train would also leave. The plane would stop in Chicago for a conference with Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins. According to Pettingill the object of the trip was to insist on a rapid movement, toward world peace.

100-355641-1
(43)

On 4/29/48 a Photostat of material in the file of [redacted] (subject of 121-2673) was obtained from [redacted] which revealed that Robert M. Hutchins was a member of the Committee of Sponsors of the National Committee On Atomic Information. (No date given)

Photostat enclosed
121-2673-4 encl p.234
(37)

~~SECRET~~

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The May 1948 issue of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" (subject of 100-350064). Vol. 4, No. 5 carried an article on page 145 entitled "Preliminary Draft of a World Constitution." The Bulletin stated that since 1945 the Committee to Frame a World Constitution with hdqrs. at the University of Chicago had been preparing a preliminary draft for federal union. The draft was dedicated to Gandhi. Robert M. Hutchins was a member of the Committee and a signer of the draft. (Draft set out)

Page 138 of the Bulletin stated that Hutchins was a speaker at a testimonial dinner to Dr. Edward U. Condon, sponsored by prominent scientists and held in NYC on 4/12/48. The HCUA had scheduled a hearing against Condon on charges of disloyalty on April, 21.

(Bulletin enclosed)
100-350064-23
(28)

The 5/17/48 issue of the "DW" page 4, carried an article entitled "83 College Heads Oppose UMT". The article stated that Robert Maynard Hutchins was one of the educators who signed a statement against universal military training and draft legislation which was distributed by the National Council Against Conscription.

62-82828-A "DW" 5/17/48
(40)

b1

(S)
[redacted] advised that 6/18/48 [redacted] (subject of 65-58040) communicated with [redacted] asked her who endowed the University of Chicago. She also asked how much influence Hutchins had with the Board of Directors and how much authority he had. Inft. advised that later on the same day [redacted] told [redacted] she had material about Church and the clergy being permitted to teach in private schools. They talked about Hutchins of the University of Chicago and [redacted] said other material which [redacted] had given her read smoothly. (X) (X)

65-58040-81 p.44
(57)

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b7D

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The 8/19/48 issue of the "N.Y. Star" carried an article by John K. Weiss entitled "Hutchins Labels Quiz on Colleges 'Absurd Waste'." The article stated that Robert M. Hutchins characterized the proposed Thomas Committee investigation of college campuses as absurd and a waste of the taxpayers money. He predicted the HCUA would find nothing except that "some of the colleges in this country are far too reactionary." He said it would seem the part of wisdom to have some slight basis before calling the students to testify about the interpretation placed on passages in textbooks by "suspect" instructors.

100-148580-A "NY. Star" 8/19/48
(26)

The summary of Trends and Developments for Oct., 1948 received from The National Americanism Commission Sub-Committee on Subversive Activities, American Legion headquarters Indianapolis, Ind. disclosed the following: The Commission For Academic Freedom founded by the National Council Of Arts, Sciences and Professions was the newest meteorite to be reported in the Communist solar system. It had succeeded in roping in such a sound American as Robert Hutchins. Professor Hutchins in the past had been rather wary of communist front organization booby traps but he had tripped over this one.

94-1-17998-824X
(5)

BOS [redacted] advised that on [redacted] (subject of 100-341825) advised [redacted] concerning a telegram he had received from one [redacted]

[redacted]

100-341825-170
(9)

b2
b7C

*Apparently of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

By letter dated 2/10/49, [redacted] forwarded an article from the 1/6/49 issue of the *Stamford Advocate*, entitled "Ferguson Library Joins Movement For Books Talks". The article stated that informal discussion groups of Great Books Foundation (subject of 100-354361) was introduced twenty seven years ago by John Erskine, novelist, and later taken up and expanded by Robert M. Hutchins. (No date given)

100-354361-4
(29)

b7C
b7D

On 1/19/50/ [redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed. She stated that the Great Books Foundation was originated by Robert Hutchins whom she described as a liberal thinker. (No date given)

100-354361-7

(10)

SI 100-354361-5

(29) (Hutchins was Chairman of Great Books Foundation according to [redacted])

b3

SI 77-46800-5 7.9

(41)

SI 116-46549-13

(14)

b7C
b7D

This reference contains a Photostat of an article entitled "Survey of the Federalists" by Harris Wofford Jr. which appeared in the 1/8/49 issue of the *"New Leader"*. Information is set out concerning the United World Federalists and concerning Robert Hutchins in connection with The Hutchins Committee to Frame a World-Constitution.

100-343001-A "New Leader" 1/8/49
(9)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7C

The 1/19/49 issue of the "Nashville Banner" Nashville, Tenn. stated that Fyke Farmer [redacted] was planning to tour the U.S. in an effort to raise \$50,000 dollars to back the world government movement. During the tour he was scheduled to confer with Robert M. Hutchins.

105-10689-13 p.16
(37)

b7C

b7D



94-1-17998-852 encl p.14
(57)

b7C

N.Y. report dated 3/23/49 stated that [redacted] The Public Library Inquiry, [redacted] 70 E. 45th St., NYC furnished a pamphlet which listed Robert M. Hutchins as Chairman of the Commission on Freedom Of the Press. The pamphlet stated that the Commission operated under a grant of funds from Time Inc. to the University of Chicago which administered the funds but had no jurisdiction over the Commission.

121-15865-15
(38)

The Special Report of the State of Illinois Seditions Activities Investigation Commission regarding communist activities at the University of Chicago and Roosevelt College set out the testimony of Robert Maynard Hutchins during hearings on 4/21/49 at Springfield, Ill.

(Copy of Report enclosed)
100-3-15-166 encl p.17
(42)
62-85293-6 encl p.2
(55) (Copy of hearings)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

An article datelined Springfield, Ill., April 21, from the "Times Herald" was entitled "Reds On Chicago 'U' Campus, Hutchins Admits At Hearing." The article set out statements by Robert M. Hutchins on 4/21/49 in his testimony during the Illinois Seditions Activities Commission inquiry into subversive activities at the University of Chicago. He stated he did not know of anyone on the campus "advocating the overthrow of the Government by violence." He said there might be as many as twenty five communists on the campus eleven of whom belonged to the Communist Club at the University. He stated he did not consider the study of communism a subversive activity and that because some professors belong to organizations dominated by communists it "does not show that those professors are engaged in subversive activities." (Directors notation.)

(Clipping enclosed)

100-361709-1

(30)

SI 61-7558-A "Chicago Daily Tribune"
4/22/49

(39)

On 4/22/49 the "Chicago Daily Sun - Times" carried an article captioned "Roosevelt College Prexy Denies Red Aid, Calls Them Foes" by Milburn P. Akers. The article stated that on Thursday Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins during testimony before the Broyles Committee vigorously defended the right of educators and students to affiliate themselves with various organizations, including so-called communist fronts, if they so desired.

61-7558-A "Chicago Daily Sun-
(17) Times" 4/22/49

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

"The Worker", Illinois Edition, on 5/1/49, carried an article captioned "Gag Foes; Broyles Bills to House; Hutchins Sets Back Witchhunters". Reference was made in this article to the testimony of Chancellor Robert Hutchins opposing the Broyles legislation. (Not further described)

100-3-14-3250 p.20
(6)

The 5/1/49 issue of "DemoKratistische Post", Mexico City, Mexico, stated that Rober Maynard Hutchins had announced that the raising of the \$275,000 needed for the Goethe celebration in Aspen (Colorado) from June 27 to July 17 was making good progress. The festivities were to serve in "showing the world spectacle of a universal man to the world". Hutchins stressed that the celebration was not suggested by scholars but by the vast public. (translation of article enclosed)

100-72924-862 p.13
(48)

b7C
b7D

On 5/12/49. [redacted]

[redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted] was a "Maynard Hutchins Socialist" and
that because of his admiration for Hutchins [redacted]

116-109533-9
(49)

Detroit report dated 5/24/49 stated that [redacted]
[redacted] advised (no date stated)
that [redacted]
[redacted] a committee called the Committee For World Government which
was set up by Robert Hutchins.

[redacted]
[redacted] advised (no date) that [redacted]
[redacted] the University of Chicago [redacted]
[redacted] Robert Hutchins' governmental research project.

121-17713-13
(14)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

"N.Y. Times"

This reference is a clipping from page 14 of the 5/30/49 issue of the ~~"N.Y. Times"~~, entitled "Educators Insist On Ouster of Reds" written by Benjamin Fine. The article sets forth views of various educators including Robert M. Hutchins in connection with the threat to academic freedom caused by dismissal of college teachers because of their political activities. Hutchins stated that disqualification of teachers for their political beliefs alone was an attack on academic freedom.

"N.Y. Times"

100-3-74-A ~~5/30/49~~ 5/30/49

(23)

This reference is a pamphlet entitled "What Price Freedom?" by Robert M. Hutchins. It is the text of an address given by Hutchins at the Chicago University Convocation, June 1949, which was put out by the American Civil Liberties Union, NYC.

61-7559-2-6831

(17)

SI 94-8-51-A "N.Y. Times" 7/7/49

(22)

SI 94-8-6-A Wash Post 6/30/49

(22)

SI 61-3615-22 p.27

(16)

The N.Y. Office advised that [redacted]

[redacted] the Inter-American Congress for Peace to be held in Mexico City on 8/1/49. Material in her possession contained names and addresses of various individuals frequently identified with activities of [redacted]

[redacted] (Source not stated)

100-10772-22

(7)

b7C

b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

On 1/14/54 [redacted]

[redacted] (protect identity) made
available a copy of a letter dated [redacted] which he said was from
[redacted]
to [redacted]

[redacted] (No
further information).

100-17828-786 p.39
(504)

The 6/24/49 issue of the "Chicago Daily Tribune" carried an article captioned "Charges U. of C. Chief Follows Red Front's Line". The article set out charges made by Representative G. William Hirsley that Chancellor Robert Maynard Hutchins, University of Chicago, was following the propaganda line advocated by communist front groups.

61-7558-A "Chicago Daily Tribune"
6/24/49
(394)

On 8/29/47 the "Springfield Union" at Springfield, Mass. reported that plans for a college to be started at Stockton, Mass. had been abandoned. The article stated that according to reliable reports political activities of certain leaders with 'leftist' leanings may have been a factor in the decision to quit. Grounds for the College had been sold to Liberal Arts Inc. who had decided to liquidate. Promoters of the enterprise were Scott Buchanan (subject of 100-352089) and Stringfellow Barr, Directors of Liberal Arts, Inc. who said the abandonment was due to inability to secure funds. Other directors of Liberal Arts, Inc. included Robert M. Hutchins.

100-352089-2
(294)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This reference is the July 1949 issue of "Summary of Trends and Developments Exposing the Communist Conspiracy" published by The National Americanism Commission Sub-Committee On Subversive Activities, The American Legion, National Hdqrs. Indianapolis, Ind. This publication stated that a report had just been issued by the Illinois Seditious Activities Investigation Commission which quoted Robert Hutchins as saying that "The fact that some communists belong to, believe in or Even Dominate some of the organizations to which some of our professors belong does not show that these professors are engaged in subversive activities. All that such facts would show would be that these professors believed in some of the objects of the organizations."

This publication by the American Legion stated that according to Dr. Hutchins, a professor belonging to the CP would thereby not show he was engaged in any subversive activity whatever but would merely show he believed in some of the objects of the organization. It was noted that any comment was superfluous.

94-1-17998-864 p.25

(5)

b2

[redacted] furnished a copy of a circular captioned "Draft Conference Call" issued by the Committee For Free Political Advocacy, 11 West 42nd St., NYC. The call appealed to all Americans to write in defense of the Bill of Rights at a meeting to be held at the Henry Hudson Hotel, NYC, July 16-17, 1949. The call stated that the courageous stand taken by Robert Hutchins before the Broyles little un-American Committee had resulted in discrediting the Committee, and the people in Ill. were rallying to defeat the Broyles Bills (text of Call set out).

100-362483-60 p.3, 42

(11)

b2
b7C

[redacted] advised that [redacted] (subject of 100-341825) [redacted]

[redacted] a meeting of the "Council For Post War Government" to occur on Oct., 7-9, 1949, in the American Philosophical Society Hall in Philadelphia. This was to be an "off-the-record meeting" with the expenses of those attending and the general expenses of the committee to be paid by the Foundation for World Government. Among those invited was Robert Hutchins. (X)(U)

100-341825-240

(9)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a confidential report from [redacted]
[redacted] (no date or source from which obtained).
The report stated that [redacted]
[redacted]

62-102938-1
(20,504)

This reference is a Bureau memo 10/25/55 enclosing a transcript of the testimonies of Dr. Edward H. Levi and Harry Kalven Jr., Dean and Professor respectively, of the University of Chicago, before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (Eastland Committee) Washington, D.C. Oct. 12, 1955, Public Session. The hearings concerned recording of jury deliberations in connection with the University of Chicago Law School Research Project, which was financed by a grant from the Ford Foundation in 1952.

Mr. Levi testified that he became Dean of the Law School in 1950 on recommendation of Chancellor Robert Hutchins. He stated that Dr. Hutchins had no knowledge of the jury recordings.

Mr. Kalven stated that M. Hutchins was Chancellor of the University when he went there in 1945, and to some degree he was a friend, and a person whom he admired greatly.

62-88217-1776 encl p.9,35,67
(34)

On 4/16/51 [redacted]

[redacted] furnished on a confidential basis a copy of the amended answer filed on 4/13/51 by the CP in proceedings before the Subversive Activities Control Board. This document states that the Subversive Control Act of 1950 was opposed by such distinguished citizens as Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago. (document enclosed)

100-3-3837 p.24
(234)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a letter dated 2/10/50 from G-2 furnishing a list of [redacted] and National Committee members of the American Civil Liberties Union. Robert M. Hutchins was listed as a member of the National Committee. G-2 requested any information indicating membership or affiliation of these individuals with communists or communist front organizations or any material which might indicate sponsorship or support of the CP line by this organization.

b7C

61-190-339 encl. p. 1
(16)

Correlators Note: Serial 338 of this file states that on 2/24/52 the Bureau advised G-2 that no investigation of the American Civil Liberties had been made by the Bureau.

b7C
b7D

Bureau memo 3/8/50 advised that [redacted] made available the following articles:

An article (no date) on "World Government" by Elizabeth Fries, Assistant Editor, Friends of the Public Schools. Fries stated in this article that the only government that really makes a blue print of World Government and takes it out of the visionary is headed by the young extremist, Robert Hutchins. (Plan of World Government by Hutchins set out).

An article in the Dec. 2, 1949 issue of "Progress", published by the Rotary Club of Washington, D.C. stated that the UWF (United World Federalists) had succeeded in getting 22 State legislatures to pass the Humber Resolution as a similar resolution, which "requests the President of the U.S. to initiate procedure necessary to formulate a constitution for Federation of the World." UFW welcomed the work of the Committee of Educators which had drafted such a constitution. This committee was headed by Dr. Hutchins of the University of Chicago, well known "left-winger".

100-343001-261
(9,60)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Chicago report dated 3/15/50 stated that [redacted] advised (no date) that [redacted] was a Maynard Hutchins type socialist, or a socialist who would collaborate with the communists because of the feeling that to curtail the actions of the communists would be the same as curtailing the civil liberties of all groups. [redacted] said that another whim of the Maynard Hutchins type was opposition against war with Russia and belief that a more lenient policy should be adopted toward Russia and that Russia should be appeased.

b7C
b7D

116-160347-18 p.20,21
(49)

On 9/8/50, [redacted] the Alumni Foundation of the University of Chicago furnished a form letter on letterhead stationery of "The Hutchins Twentieth Anniversary Committee" dated 4/17/50. The letter asked for contributions from University of Chicago Alumni for the purchase of a gift in honor of the twentieth anniversary year of Robert M. Hutchins, Chancellor, University of Chicago.

65-58957-13
(20)

[redacted] advised that on 4/19/50, [redacted] contacted [redacted] [redacted] Robert Hutchins to speak at the Guild Convention in N.Y. on the peaceful co-existence of the U.S. and Soviet Russia. (No date)

The same Inft. advised that on 4/20/50 [redacted] left a message for [redacted] (Not further identified) that Robert Hutchins would leave for Europe on May 1.

b2
b7C

Additional information.

100-7321-407
(6,24)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b2
b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised that on [redacted]
[redacted] held [redacted] dinner at [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] as well as Dr. Hutchins
of the University of Chicago for his stand on the academic loyalty
oath question. (stand not described)

100-138754-634 p.16
(59)

The 6/25/50 issue of the "Bridgeport Herald" stated that
Dr. Jerome Davis, former Yale professor and one time head of the
American Federation of Teachers had published a work entitled
"Character Assassination". The author in 1943 sued the "Saturday
Evening Post" for libel and had as his counsel, Arthur Garfield
Hays, Attorney for the Civil Liberties Union. The introduction to
"Character Assassination" was written by Robert M. Hutchins.

100-8871-128
(25)

b7C
b7D

In a letter dated 7/20/50. to the Director from [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] She stated that they knew that
Robert J. Hutchins, Chancellor at the University and [redacted]
[redacted] were called before
the Broyles Commission of the Ill. State Legislature in 1945 in
connection with its investigation of so-called "red" activities.
She stated the report showed no evidence of subversive activities on
the University officials but neither were they cleared completely.

[redacted] asked if the FBI had any information on
Mr. Hutchins or [redacted] which might mark them as disloyal to
our Government.

On 7/26/50 [redacted] was advised regarding the
confidential nature of Bureau files.

94-1-18824-38
(53)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ b1

[redacted]
[redacted] (S)

100-32820-991

(58)

SI 62-77787-272-177 p.12

(55)

[redacted] (X)(U)

b2
b7D

The "DW" of 8/16/50 contained an article entitled "Hit Suspension of Student Peace Worker". The article stated that Marcia Millard, Co-Chairman of the University of Chicago YPA (Young Progressives of America) signed a letter of protest to Chancellor Robert Hutchins against the suspension of a student at the University for circulating a petition to share the Atomic Bomb.

100-399041-1

(13)

The Sept. 1950 issue of "Challenge", Labor Youth League Publication, Page 7 column 3 showed that Violet Krikelas of the Labor Youth League was among University of Chicago students who signed an open letter addressed to Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins. They demanded reinstatement of Dan Fox who was suspended on 7/26/50 after he had circulated on the campus a petition to ban the Atom Bomb.

100-362555-227 p.6

(30)

The personnel file of [redacted] (subject of 121-27443) at [redacted] contained a letter from [redacted] dated 9/13/50 directed to [redacted] in connection with his application for employment. In the letter he stated he had been greatly influenced by the ideas of Robert Hutchins. (Ideas not explained)

b7C

121-27443-7

(14)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The "Lawyers Guild Review" 1950 Fall issue page 108, stated that the HCUA on 9/17/50 issued a report charging the National Lawyers Guild with being "the foremost legal bulwark of the CP, its front organizations, and controlled unions." In reply to the report the Review stated that views similar to those expressed by the Guild on the issue of atomic energy as set out on pages 48-49 of the report, were also expressed at approximately the same time by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins and other individuals. (Names set out).

100-7321-652 p.108

(24)

The 9/17/50 issue of "The Daily Compass" page 5, carried an article entitled "PATRIOTISM FOR PROFIT: How Counterattack Gets People Fired" by Stephen Fischer. The article stated that Robert Hutchins was one of the distinguished Americans who were in the bad graces of "Counterattack".

100-350512-A "Daily Compass"
9/17/50

(10)

b2
b7C

On 9/21/50 the Boston Office reported that [redacted] advised that during the past [redacted] NYC Office had been in conference with reference to the McCarran Bill. As a result protests had been sent from various organizations to the President urging him to veto the Bill. They planned to have a delegation of five prominent educators from the largest universities visit the White House on Monday. [redacted]

(X)U

100-356137-650

(11)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This reference contains a summary of information appearing in Bureau files on Robert Maynard Hutchins prepared on 10/25/50 as a result of a Washington City News release of 10/23/50 in which Senator Joseph R. McCarthy charged that the ranks of American Atomic Scientists had been "infiltrated to an alarming degree by the communist enemies of the U.S." Senator McCarthy charged that the U.S. AEC had either ignored security regulations in dealing with these scientists or had treated them far too lightly. Hutchins was among the individuals cited by Senator McCarthy. Information showed that Dr. Robert M. Hutchins was listed as a sponsor on a visa request (no date) [redacted] (subject of 140-4385) in connection with Dr. Anger's appointment to the Dept. of Physics at the University of Chicago. [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] (S)

On 1/23/41 Hutchins broadcast an address over the Red Network of NBC which is preserved in pamphlet form entitled "America and the War" "The Path to War is a False Path to Freedom". It was reported that this broadcast was endorsed by the America First Committee, Washington, D.C. (No source given)

b1

b3

Additional information.

121-25474-2

(46,63)

SI par 2 above

40-4385-1

(15)

SI par 1 above

100-130642-36 (NY World Telegram
10/23/50

b7C

b7D

(43)

WFO report dated 10/30/50 advised that [redacted]

[redacted] (protect identity) made available [redacted]

100-361924-31 p.19

(30)

-53-

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

On 9/19/51 the Bureau furnished the Detroit Office translations of articles which had appeared in the April and May 1951 issues of "Narodna Volya," (subject of 100-94394). The Bureau advised that one of the articles was a speech by Robert M. Hutchins which was published in the newspaper "Advance" under the heading "Freedom and Security Demand Negotiations Between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R." (No date or translation set out for this article).

100-94394-97 p. 4
(26)

b1

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

65-58528-55 p. 15
(57)

During a review of the files of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] in connection with an anti-trust investigation, a
Photostat of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
was obtained without the Company's knowledge. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (subject of 100-345676) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] stated that
Robert Hutchins would be glad to help in this situation. [REDACTED]
presumed this was in connection with his acting as sponsor for
[REDACTED] character.

(continued on next page)

b7C
b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

It was noted that [redacted] referred to above was possibly identical with [redacted] subject of an Internal Security-R case.

The source for the above should be protected.

b7C
b7D

100-345676-13
(28)

[redacted]
(protect identity) advised that on [redacted] a [redacted] meeting of [redacted] (subject of 105-15909) was held in [redacted]
[redacted]

105-15909-1
(13)

On 5/29/51 [redacted] made available a copy of [redacted] which he had received from [redacted]
[redacted]

100-380602-4
(30)

On 6/29/51 the Los Angeles Office advised that Robert M. Hutchins had unqualifiedly recommended [redacted] Applicant, (subject of 123-12371). Hutchins stated he had known the applicant since [redacted] a period of about [redacted] and had had intermittent social contacts since that time. He knew of no foreign connections on the part of [redacted]

123-12371-5
(Not indexed)
SI 123-12371-7
(46)(38) (Additional information)

b7C

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (S)
105-15694-2

(13)

SI 65-58528-117 p.20

(63)

b1

[REDACTED] (S)

On 10/19/51 the "Washington Times Herald" carried an article captioned "Congress Eyes Leftist Trend of Ford Trust", by William Fulton. Fulton stated that the the first straw in the wind that the Ford Foundation was veering toward a left-wing course and a good chance that millions of tax-free income would be injected into global politics and propaganda, appeared with the appointment of Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins as an aide to Paul G. Hoffman, Director of the foundation. Hutchins was recalled by Fulton as chairman of the so-called "Commission on the freedom of the press", financed by the Henry Luce magazine chain. Ten of the men on his commission had been identified with Communist front movements and Hutchins himself had a fondness for socialism. (Article enclosed)

100-385355-1

(44)

b2

b7C

[REDACTED] advised that on 11/19/51 Alfred K. Stern (subject of 100-57453) telephoned [REDACTED] and mentioned talking to [REDACTED] Bob Hutchins" on the telephone that day. Stern indicated to [REDACTED] that he and Hutchins had been acquainted a long time. (X)(U)

[REDACTED] had learned on 11/9/51 that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

100-57453-702 p.19

(51)

Robert M. Hutchins advised (no date given) that he had been [REDACTED] business and social acquaintance of [REDACTED] (subject of 77-58960) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He recommended [REDACTED] for any position for which he might qualify.

b7C

(Continued on next page)

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

The "DPW", 12/27/51 page 2, stated that members of the Ford Foundation including Robert Maynard Hutchins appeared at a round table discussion (on a Christmas night television program) at which time they discussed the possibility of war.

Additional information.

77-58960-35 p.8-9A, 18
(4)

The book "U.S.A. Confidential" by Jack Lait and Lee Mortimer published in 1952 stated on page 48 as follows: "The prissy, precise, former boy-wonder chancellor of the pink University of Chicago, now managing head of the Ford Foundation, is the chief "sultan" in another harem of advanced scholars opposing the creed of John Dewey, the father of progressive education" (differences set out in enclosed book).

94-42546-28 p.48
(5)

(S)

(S)

65-58966-96 p.20
(4)

b1

SI 100-32820-1265
(7)

(S)

(continued on next page)

105-15888-39
(37) **SECRET**

~~SECRET~~

Bureau memo regarding Moscow International Economic Conference stated that on 11/28/51 WFO had advised that the State Department's passport records contained a confidential memorandum dated 9/26/51 entitled "Americans Who Have Reportedly Been Invited To Attend The Soviet Sponsored International Economic Conference." The list included Robert M. Hutchins. (No date of conference) (X) U

105-15888-24
(37)

Stat. 10-1-1-1
Referral/Direct
no
per their ltr dtd
6-27-53. SP7 mac/rp
8/10/53

On 9/29/52 an anonymous source furnished a leaflet setting out the 1952-1953 season series of the Unitarian Public Forum, First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, 2936 W. Eighth St., Los Angeles, The leaflet stated that Robert M. Hutchins would be a speaker on Feb 6.

100-411310-13 p.81
(36)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]
[redacted] furnished a pamphlet issued by the War Resisters League, NYC (subject of 97-3) which was sent to boys graduating from the West Lafayette High School, apparently in July, 1952. It contained information concerning the League and quotations from Robert M. Hutchins and Pearl Buck (quotations not set out) and then stated "The main purpose of this authoritarian control is to overcome your human reluctance to kill".

97-3-128X
(22)

b2
b7D

[redacted] furnished a pamphlet issued by the National Council Against Conscription, Washington, D.C., distributed at a Progressive Party meeting on 7/11/52 which criticized the universal military program. It contained an article by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, who stated that universal military training in the U.S. was an act of war. (S)(U)

100-16842-115
(25)

This reference is a letter dated 8/27/52 at [redacted]
signed [redacted] to Mr. Tolson.

62-97850-1
(19)

b7C
b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

On 9/7/52 [redacted] (subject of 62-97850) [redacted] was interviewed.

During the interview she stated she believed that funds of the Ford Foundation and other large foundations were being misused in support of the "Great Books Discussion Clubs" and organizations and programs of similar kind as a result of having persons such as Robert Maynard Hutchins as trustees and operating officers.

She believed that innocent organizations were being drawn into supporting the "Great Books Discussion Clubs", and thus into supporting the program of tearing down America and building up the "one world" idea.

[redacted] furnished material on which she based her conclusions. A lengthy outline of this material is set out in this reference in which Robert Hutchins is mentioned in connection with the above.

62-97850-3
(19,41)

ONI Report for the period 8/3/53 to 10/5/53 revealed that the 10/9/52 issue of the "Greenbelt Cooperator" Greenbelt, Md. reported in an article entitled "Library Receives Fifty-Four Volume Set" that the Greenbelt Public Library at the Center School at Greenbelt would receive volumes of 'The Great Book of the Western World' produced by Encyclopedia Britannica Inc. of the University of Chicago. The Editor-in-Chief of the set was Robert M. Hutchins, who stated 'This is more than a set of books - it is a liberal education.....and we know a liberal education is a matter of a lifetime.'

According to the ONI report Robert M. Hutchins was cited in HCUA files as serving Communist Fronts in various capacities from 1939 to Oct., 1953.

140-0-1591 p.26
(38)

On 10/31/52, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted] the San Francisco School of Social Studies which pioneered in a new approach to education. He advised that the method of study consisting of a round-table discussion of a series of great books which had now been widely adopted. He gave as an example Robert Hutchins course in the great books.

(continued on next page)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b2
b7D

According to [redacted] on 10/9/52 the above school was engaged in the promulgation and dissemination of communist literature.

100-345765-9
(9)

This reference is a copy of a letter dated 4/21/53 to the Dept. of State in compliance with a name check request received on 3/19/53 on Robert Maynard Hutchins in connection with Passport Security. The memo referred the Dept. of State to a Bureau memo captioned Robert Maynard Hutchins dated 8/8/51 furnished in answer to their former name check request.

62-60527-33550
(40)

b7C

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins advised (no date) that he recommended [redacted] (subject of 140-3799) without qualification as to character morals and loyalty for the position of [redacted] [redacted] He stated he last saw [redacted] in 1950.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] (protect identity) advised that a press release issued by the Unitarian Public Forum, sponsored by the First Unitarian Church, 2936 W. Eighth St., Los Angeles, announced that Robert Maynard Hutchins was scheduled to speak before the forum on 2/6/53. The 1951 report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities stated the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles had been used by atheistic communist enterprises.

The "DPW", 12/15/52 page 7, carried a photograph of Hutchins who had spoken the preceding evening at a meeting at the Alexandria Hotel in Los Angeles on the American Civil Liberties Union. He protested "spread of censorship and attacked the Loyalty Oath". The same newspaper on 6/17/52 stated that Hutchins was a signer of a request to Los Angeles City Councilmen to cease criticism of the Los Angeles Art Exhibit wherein they had criticized the exhibit as depicting communism.

The 6/16/53 issue of the "DPW" stated that Hutchins directed a statement to the Pasadena "Star News" criticizing the Un-American Activities reports coming from the California Legislature. (statement set out).

140-3799-18
(47,64)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

A Fact Sheet on the Smith Act was obtained at the Michigan Civil Rights Conference held at the Tuller Hotel, Detroit on 10/11/53. This Fact Sheet stated that Robert M. Hutchins was among well known individuals who had spoken out against the Smith Act during the last two years. Hutchins had stated "(The majority decision) indicates that we are at last up against a great crisis in this country. It may now become more difficult for us to take some of the positions we have in the past. We may even have to decide whether we must violate the law in order to remain in conformity with our convictions."

61-10149-3569 encl p.18
(17)

b7C
b7D

The following references are in the file captioned [redacted]
[redacted] (subject of 65-62213) [redacted]

During an interview on 3/12/54, [redacted] admitted she was acquainted with Robert Hutchins but the relationship was a formal one based entirely upon business. She denied establishing any connection with him for the purpose of communistic contacts or obtaining information for espionage purposes.

Reference

Search Slip Page Number

X	57✓
8	4✓
12	4✓
14	21;57✓
18	57✓

(continued on next page)

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Reference

Search Slip Page Number

24

4,21✓

25

4✓

26

21✓

b1

(S)

(S)

105-25087-5
(61✓)

An HCUA Report furnished by Congressman Carroll B. Reece set forth lengthy information regarding Hearings Before a Special Committee to Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations during 1954 at Washington, D.C. Information developed was set forth regarding Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins in connection with the following:

Ford Foundation; The Fund For the Republic;

Commission For Academic Freedom of the Arts Sciences and Professions;

National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill; Intercultural Publications; Attitude toward Congressional investigations and the Supreme Court decision regarding the eleven communists; Appearance before Seditions Activities Investigative Commission, State of Ill., 1949, and before the Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations Nov. 1952; Appearance before the Cox Committee, 82nd Congress, in connection with the Ford Foundation.

(Report enclosed)

100-385355-37 encl p.111, 114, 155,
190, 198, 299-301,
323, 1038, 1039

(11,31,44✓)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

On [] the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedom held a meeting at []
A group of individuals including Robert Hutchins was introduced on the stage. Hutchins had refused to testify before various committees investigating un-American groups. []
former Panel Source, protect identity).

Additional information.

b2
b7C
b7D

100-57453-1154
(7,43)

On [] a meeting of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedom was held at []

[]
[]
Panel Source, [] A Government Agency conducting security and intelligence investigations, described only as Region II, Los Angeles, Protect all sources).

100-387548-21
(11,31)

On [] a [] dinner sponsored by []
[] was held at []

[] PS (protect identity).

b7C
b7D

100-408404-4 p.10
(36)

A search at Idlewild Airport, N.Y. on 10/3/54 by U.S. Customs (protect identity) revealed the following: Alfred Kaufman Stern (subject of 100-57453) had submitted a manuscript regarding the defense of academic freedom entitled "The Searching Light" which was written by his wife, Martha Dodd Stern, to Robert M. Hutchins. In a letter dated 2/18/54, Dr. Hutchins congratulated Mrs. Stern on the manuscript.

Alfred Stern's office address book contained the name of Robert Hutchins, 914 East Green St., Pasadena, Cal.

100-57453-1051 p.18,28
(7,25,51)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a letter dated 2/20/54, to the Director from [redacted] in which he stated that when accusations hearings and trials were conducted by Vigilantes, , Ku Kluxers, or committees, any justice that prevailed was co-incidental. As evidence he cited information which appeared in the current issue of "Look" magazine regarding Robert M. Hutchins. He stated that in the magazine Hutchins assessed the damage done to education in state-supported high schools and colleges due to intimidation of teachers to the point where they would not discuss questions of a controversial nature.

62-100894-5
(19)

On 3/2/54 [redacted] (protect identity) was interviewed at the home of [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] She added that [redacted] had always been a great admirer of Robert Hutchins whom she described as a "man with too much power" and had managed to have himself appointed to his present position as [redacted] through the great influence of Hutchins.

[redacted] wondered if this particular group was perpetuating itself and gaining power by appointing each other to key positions.

100-408249-3
(13)

On 3/8/54 [redacted]
[redacted] (protect identity) made available a letter [redacted]
[redacted] (subject of 100-408883) dated [redacted] signed
by [redacted] to [redacted]
[redacted]

100-408883-3 p.22
(36)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7C

The "Teachers News" of 3/27/54 which reported on the Teachers Union, 18th Annual Educational Conference held on 3/20/54, stated on page three that Norman Studer [redacted] Director of the Downtown Community School (235 East 11th St., NYC) spoke at a forum on the topic "Every Child Can Learn More". At this conference a presentation of the Teachers Union Award was to have been made by Rose Russell, Legislative Representative, Teachers Union, to Dr. Robert Hutchins for his valiant and unswerving defense of intellectual freedom.

The 3/27/54 issue of "Teachers News" contained a copy of a telegram from Dr. Hutchins to Miss Russell which stated: "Reports that have just reached me regarding the political attitudes of the Teachers Union raise doubts about whether its views of academic freedom coincide with mine, I must therefore decline to accept the award the union has offered me."

100-325062-19

(27)

The 4/19/54 issue of "New Leader" pages 16, 17, 18, 19 contained an article by Sidney Hook captioned "Robert Hutchins Rides Again". The article criticized the educational views of Robert Hutchins in connection with our educational system.

61-7558-A "New Leader" 4/19/54

(54)

b7C

b7D

On 5/20/54 [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he recently called on [redacted]

[redacted] stated that

[redacted] associated with [redacted] (subject of 61-6137) in 1950 and was reportedly a friend of Robert Hutchins.

61-6137-28

(2)

An HCUA Report of a Special Committee to Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations, May, June and July, 1954 at Washington, D.C. was furnished by Congressman Carroll B. Reece, Chairman of the Committee. In the report, Mr. Reece offered documentary evidence concerning subversive and pro-communist and pro-socialist propaganda activities of the Ford Foundation. Included was lengthy information concerning the record of Robert Maynard Hutchins, Keyman in the foundation.

(Continued on next page)

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Also set out was the testimony of Aaron M. Sargent, Attorney, Los Angeles on May 24 in which he furnished a list of educators who were connected with plans for a summer session at Moscow University in 1935. The Committee introduced evidence that Hutchins was Vice President of the Ford Foundation Jan 1951 through May 1954, President of The Fund For the Republic Inc. April 1954, and President of the Fund For the Advancement of Education June, 1954 to that time.

Also introduced was an article by Hutchins which appeared in the 3/9/54 issue of "Look" magazine, entitled "Are Our Teachers Afraid to Teach" which involved the National Education Association.

100-385355-42 encl. p. 38-40, 268
275, 347, 350,
351, 490, 491,
498, 499, 501-504

(31, 44)
SI par. 2 above
100-385355-A Washington City News
Service 5-25-54

(31)

[redacted] furnished a copy of a letter dated [redacted]
addressed to one [redacted]

[redacted]

(X) (U)
100-399257-181
(13)

b2
b7C
b7D

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~~SECRET~~

On 9/28/54 [redacted]

[redacted] (protect identity) advised that a [redacted]
[redacted]105-32347-5
(14)[redacted] Postal
Inspector's Office, Los Angeles, protect identity)97-2519-114 p.3
(22)
SI 97-2519-51 p.6
(22) (received 7/12/50 issue)

The 10/24/50 issue of the "Times Herald" page 2, carried an article entitled "9 A-Scientists Linked to Reds By McCarthy". The article stated that Senator McCarthy charged that the ranks of American scientists had been infiltrated to an alarming degree by the communist enemies of the U.S. Robert Maynard Hutchins was one of his principal targets.

62-82221-A "Times Herald" 10/24/50
(40)

The Southern California Peace Crusade issued a "Peace Newsgram" dated 12/1/54 concerning sentiment and opinion from various sources against Universal Military Training. It contained the following statement by Robert M. Hutchins: "I was in the army from the age of 18 to the age of 20 and cannot recommend it as a school of responsible citizenship...." [redacted] (X)(u)

100-377391-1081 p.8,24
(30)~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

On 12/7/54 [] (subject of 64-29230) advised

[] Robert Hutchins of the University of Chicago. (No further information)

64-29230-29

(3)

The Dept. of State Passport Office records contained a letter dated 12/16/54 from [] (subject of 105-34503) addressed to []

[] He stated that in [] the Encyclopedia Britannica Films, Inc. which numbered among its directors Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, former chancellor of the University of Chicago and currently President of the Fund For The Republic.

105-34503-11

(37)

This reference is a Bureau memo dated 2/10/56 together with a copy of the book, "Collectivism On The Campus - The Battle For The Mind In American Colleges" written by E. Merrill Root and published in 1955. In this book Mr. Root sets out lengthy information concerning the University of Chicago and its President Robert Maynard Hutchins.

64-102936-1 encl. Index pages 396,

402

(3,20,41)

Bureau memo dated 1/4/56 stated that [] had furnished a copy of the HCUA Report concerning the American Civil Liberties Union which had been suppressed and not issued for public consumption. This publication, issued about six months previously, set out a list of "Who's Who in the American Civil Liberties Union". The list showed that Robert M. Hutchins was a member of the National Committee 1948 through 1954. (Photostat of Report enclosed)

61-190-574 encl p.28

(16)

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This reference sets out the testimony of Edgar Clifford Bundy [redacted] on 1/10/56 before a U.S. Senate Sub-Committee at Washington, D.C. in connection with propaganda in Evanston, Ill. schools. Mr. Bundy submitted a pamphlet entitled "When Congress Investigates" by Alan Barth and published by the Public Affairs Committee, 1955. The Evanston Township High School stamp appeared on the pamphlet and the introduction was written by Robert Maynard Hutchins and signed by him as President of The Fund For the Republic. Mr. Bundy said he bought the pamphlet in a communist bookstore and that it was one of the most vicious smears against the congressional committees he had ever read. The theme was that the committees were trying to terrorize the citizens of the U.S. and make them conform to a certain pattern which they had decided was democratic or American.

b7C

(Photostat of testimony enclosed)
62-88217-1832 p.9
(40)

On 6/14/55 AUSA Thomas A. Bolan, SDNY, made available a combination appointment and address book for 1955 belonging to [redacted] (subject of 100-74021). The book contained the name Robert Hutchins, Ford Foundation, Pasadena, Telephone: Glenwood 3-3651.

b7C

100-74021-281 p.5
(8)

A Washington City News Service release dated 1/4/55 stated that the Fund For The Republic which was headed by Robert M. Hutchins, had announced that it was publishing "The Most Comprehensive Attitude Survey of Americans Ever Undertaken on the Subject of Communism and Civil Liberties". The Fund said the book, written by Dr. Samuel A. Stouffer [redacted] would be published in April by Doubleday and Co. The questions in a nationwide poll taken by the American Institute of Public Opinion and the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago concerned attitudes on various things including one regarding reporting to the FBI, neighbors suspected of being Reds.

Directors Notation asked; "What do we know of [redacted]"

100-407113-14
(36)

~~SECRET~~

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b7C
b7D

[redacted]
[redacted] furnished a letter signed by
[redacted] addressed to [redacted]

[redacted] The letter dated [redacted] quoted an article from the 1/12/55 issue of the "DW" which stated that a survey was being undertaken to determine the extent of blacklisting of movie, radio and television artists in NY and in Hollywood by the Fund For The Republic which was headed by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins. The survey in Hollywood was to be conducted by Paul Jacobs, a member of the board of the American Civil Liberties Union. [redacted] wrote that he thought this would bear investigation.

[redacted]

(Photostat of letter enclosed)
105-36077-1 encl. p.18
(37)

On 1/14/55 the Dept. of Justice requested name checks on individuals including Robert M. Hutchins, President of the Fund For The Republic. The Dept. advised that the "Washington Post and Times Herald," page 2, carried an article captioned "Red Impact On Life in the U.S. To Be Studied." This article stated that the Fund For The Republic had announced it had allocated \$250,000 for a factual study of the influence of communism, past and present, on all aspects of American life. The group selected to make the study included Robert M. Hutchins.

Bureau memo 1/15/55 advised that [redacted] of the Dept. stated that the above name check was for the Attorney General and concerned the Ford Foundation crowd. [redacted] said that Hutchins had not as yet put out a statement and he hoped Brownell was not one of his students at Yale.

b7C

Summaries were being prepared with recommendations as to whether they should be given to the Attorney General and [redacted]

62-60527-41339
(18)

~~SECRET~~

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On 4/8/55 []

[] advised that he had a clipping dated 1/14/55 from the "New York Times" captioned "Infusion By Reds to be EXplored". The article stated that twelve scholars had been commissioned to make an objective historical investigation of the penetration of communist influence in American life. The project was under the directorship of the Fund For The Republic, whose president was Robert M. Hutchins. Moshe Decter a political analyst with the Voice of America was listed as the person to investigate "Communism In The Mass Media." [] stated that the Fund For The Republic was sponsoring a movie produced by Edward R. Murrow which was an attempt to whitewash Robert Oppenheimer who was found by Atomic Energy Commission to be a security risk.

138-2966-19

(38)

b2
b7C

On 1/15/55 [] advised that []

[] called [] (subject of 61-1292) attention to an announcement by the Fund For The Republic concerning communism. He criticized the Fund and stated that the Fund was full of dangerous men and suggested that [] should write an article on it. He pointed out that Robert Hutchins was the man who testified whether or not he would hire communists and [] should obtain his reply because his present stand did not agree with it. According to [] Hutchins stated that communists had a right to teach but ex-communists did not have a right to study the problem. (X)(U)

61-1292-1237 encl p.18

(2)

SI 61-1292-1193 p.6

(2)

This reference is a Bureau memo dated 2/14/55 to the Director enclosing a copy of the Congressional Record for 2/11/55 with an item on page A841 marked for his attention. This item stated that Senator Douglas of Ill. asked consent to have the address given by Robert M. Hutchins on 1/26/55, before the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. printed in the Appendix of the Record. (speech set out)

66-1731-1033

(21)

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

A press release dated 2/11/55 by the Chicago Sobell Committee stated that Robert M. Hutchins was among world notables who had signed scrolls of tribute to Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner, for his achievements as a scientist and contributions as a citizen. A bound volume of individual scrolls was to be presented to Dr. Urey at a testimonial dinner in his honor on Feb. 12 at the Hotel Hamilton, Chicago under auspices of the Chicago Sobell Committee.

100-387835-1099 encl p.7

(11,31)

SI 100-387835-A "DW" 2/14/55

(31)

b7C

This reference is a memo ^{dated} Feb. 1955, (date illegible) from the Director to the Attorney General enclosing a copy of [redacted] address on [redacted] together with a copy of the press release issued by the Sobell Committee listing the sponsors of the testimonial dinner [redacted]

The memo pointed out that there were a large number of University of Chicago professors associated with [redacted] which certainly caused one to wonder as to the objectivity of the former President, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, who then headed the fifteen-million-dollar Fund For The Republic surveying loyalty and security procedures in the U.S.

116-18315-154

(37)

This reference is a memo dated 2/17/55 from L. B. Nichols to Mr. Tolson advising of a discussion he had with [redacted] concerning the speech by [redacted] on [redacted]

night, [redacted] was steamed up to counteract some of the so-called intellectuals. Mr. Nichols stated he was furnishing [redacted] with the text and [redacted]

He stated he told [redacted] that he would be impressed with the number of names [redacted] who were at the University of Chicago; that, after all, Robert Maynard Hutchins was President of that University for years and now headed the Fund For The Republic making a survey on loyalty and security.

b7C

b7D

116-18315-157

(46)

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

The 1/6/55 issue of the "Hollywood Reporter" referred to the fact that the Ford Foundation was financing a survey into the so-called "Hollywood Black List." The article stated that an extensive survey "into political tests of any kind in hiring and firing practices in the motion picture, radio, and TV industries" had been launched by the Fund For The Republic, headed by Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins.

On 2/18/55, [redacted]

[redacted] (protect identity) advised that a review and survey was being undertaken of various past motion picture film productions, by the Fund For The Republic, ostensibly to determine the extent to which propaganda may have been injected into motion pictures by Hollywood producers and writers. According to [redacted] information the Fund For The Republic was headed by Robert E. Hutchins.

b7C
b7D

100-138754-1086 p.13,16
(43,52)
SI par 2 above
100-138754-1082
(52)

The 2/18/55 issue of the "Washington Post and Times Herald" entitled "Professor Brameld Set Me Up Just Fine" by Westbrook Pegler. Mr. Pegler stated that Reverend Rix Pierce Butler, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Rosedale, L.I., NY told him that Professor Theodore Brameld wrote "A Philosophic Approach to Communism" at the University of Chicago under the Presidency of Bob Hutchins. Mr. Pegler stated that when Reverend Butler told him this "he explained a lot to me and possibly to you".

62-36434-A "Wash Post and Times Herald" 2/18/55
(50)

The Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1955 issue of "Sviesa", publication of American Lithuanian Workers Literary Association (subject of 100-62545) carried an article entitled "Search For Truth or Propaganda?" The article stated that Robert M. Hutchins was President of the Ford Foundation which Senator McCarthy had called an organization sympathetic to communism. This was a statement which was known to be a big lie. This foundation had recently set aside \$250,000 for the so-called Fund For The Republic to investigate American Communism.

100-62545-248 p.58
(25)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ b7C

This reference is a Bureau memo dated 3/12/55 which refers to a call by [] (not further identified) on 3/8/55 in which he stated that individuals including Robert M. Hutchins were invited to testify on March 14 and 15 at Hearings before the Humphrey Committee (Sub-Committee on Reorganization of the Committee on Government Operations). [] had called back on 3/12/55 and stated that the Humphrey people had altered their plans and the above individuals, if called at all, would not be called until later in the week of March 15. (Director's notation).

62-102045-13
(204)

The 4/4/55 issue of the "DW" carried an article datelined Philadelphia Apr. 3, captioned Lamont Urges Probe of Informer Evil; Dr. Hutchins Assails Witchhunts". The article contained statements made by Hutchins in a speech at the 59th Annual Meeting of the Academy of Political and Social Science (place not stated). Hutchins assailed the dismissal of teachers because they refused to answer questions about alleged communist sympathies.

61-7558-A "DW" 4/4/55
(174)

The 4/15/55 issue of the "ANR Report" (American National Research) Vol. 1, No. 5, page 22, stated that Robert M. Hutchins, defender of academic freedom for communist teachers, about whom no more be said, was the President of the Fund For The Republic. Its avowed purpose was "to promote freedom of thought, inquiry and expression, and combating religious and racial discrimination." (Directors notation)

100-27055-31
(254)

This reference is a press release dated 5/12/55 by Post-Hall Syndicate Inc. 342 Madison Ave., NYC which sets out in article captioned "Inside Labor" by Victor Riesel. Mr. Riesel set out statements by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins regarding the hiring and firing of subversives in defense industries. Mr. Riesel stated in connection with this that Hutchins had criticized the country's editors for not fighting what he described as a series of dire developments.

62-97865-41
(194)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

On 6/7/55

[redacted] furnished a document
[redacted]

(Photostat of document enclosed)
100-416111-6 p.6
(62)

The 6/8/55 issue of the "Washington Post and Times Herald" page 13 carried an article by George Sokolsky captioned "The Fund For The Republic". Mr. Sokolsky stated that when Robert Hutchins left the Ford Foundation he found a position with the Fund For The Republic (no date). Details of the Fund activities are set out.

62-89885-A "Wash. Post and Times
(3) Herald" 6/8/55

The 9/1/55 issue of "The Times Herald", Norristown, Pa. contained an article entitled "Friends Defer Acceptance of Republic Funds Gift - Check Presented in July Never Endorsed: Stormy Debate Marks Meeting". The article concerned the refusal by the Society of Friends, Plymouth Meeting, Pa. to accept a \$5000.00 award from the Fund For The Republic which was announced on 6/22/55 by its President Robert M. Hutchins. The money was given by the Fund for what was called 'the defense of democratic principles' for refusing to dismiss their librarian Mary G. Knowles [redacted] of the Jeanes Memorial Library, despite her identification as a communist by former secret FBI agent Herbert Philbrick. The award was presented to the Jeanes Memorial Library but the group had not accepted it.

100-338613-54 p.6
(27)

b7C

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The 6/23/55 issue of the "N.Y. Times" carried an article entitled "Defense of Librarian's Rights Wins \$5,000 for Quaker Village". The article concerned the award from the Fund For The Republic to the Quakers of Plymouth Meeting, Pa. for refusing to discharge Mary Knowles. In connection with this Robert M. Hutchins declared: "I hope the Plymouth Monthly Meeting's example will be followed elsewhere in America, particularly when our libraries - which seem to be a special target of self-appointed censors and amateur experts - are involved." (Article enclosed)

100-338613-32
(27)

b7C
b7D

Bureau memo 6/28/55, stated that [] American Legion [] State of Illinois advised that Robert Maynard Hutchins had suddenly applied for membership in the American Legion and had issued a press release to the effect that prior to that time he had not seen fit to apply for membership due to the fact that he considered the Illinois American Legion too much "right-wing". Hutchins stated that the logical approach to subversion by Irving Breakstone, Illinois State Commander, had enticed him to support the American Legion. Hutchins had allegedly given Breakstone \$50,000 from the Fund of the Republic to carry on his activities as State Commander.

94-1-18258-26
(41)

The 8/26/55 issue of the "Chicago Sun-Times" carried an article captioned "Nine State Aids Spurn Broyles Oath", which stated that the Philadelphia Friends Service Committee had appropriated money to help persons in Ill. who had lost their jobs because of their refusal to sign what the committee called the "non-disloyalty" oath. The money was part of a \$150,000 grant received from the Fund For The Republic for a two year program to strengthen freedom of conscience. Robert M. Hutchins was President of the Fund For The Republic.

100-3-70-A "Chicago Sun-Times"
(23) 8/26/55

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The 9/15/55 issue of "Magyar Szo" (subject of 61-6361) contained an article captioned "Report On the Press Conference at Los Angeles" on 8/26-28/55. The article stated that Professor Morandini the renowned fighter for peace reported on the great international movement to initiate a campaign of enlightenment to place at the disposal of interested factors and public opinion all the scientific, economic and social data, in connection with atomic energy, utilizing scientific works, radio and television programs. He stated the movement counted on the support of individuals including Robert Hutchins.

61-6361-162 p.32
(2)

The 8/30/55 issue of the "NY Journal American" page 18, carried an article by George E. Sokolsky captioned "A One-Sided Tax Free Fund". Mr. Sokolsky stated that the Fund was established by the Ford Foundation and was given \$15,000 which Robert Hutchins, Paul Hoffman and W. H. Ferry together with a front of trustees, were to spend for general purposes. He then sets out information concerning this tax-free Fund whose trustees and office help were subject to no control.

62-89885-A "NY Journal American"
(3) 8/30/55

The "DW" 9/7/55 carried an article captioned "Broyles Oath Law Challenged by Chicago Quakers and ACLU." The article stated that the American Friends Service Committee would give financial assistance to persons in Illinois who had lost their jobs because of refusal to sign the "loyalty" oath. Part of the funds were provided through a grant of \$150,000 from the Fund For The Republic of which Robert M. Hutchins was President.

61-190-A "DW" 9/7/55
(16)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a copy of a typewritten letter dated 9/10/55, from [redacted] (subject of 62-101575) to [redacted]

The letter stated [redacted]

He stated [redacted] showed how unbelievably naive Robert M. Hutchins showed himself to be when questioned about [redacted]

Mr. Robertson added a notation in ink in which he stated that "Robert M. Hutchins was the guy who wanted to brainwash America with tax free Ford money."

62-101575-10
(19)

The Oct. 1955 issue of "Masses and Mainstream", carried a reprint of statements made by Dr. Robert Hutchins concerning the lynch-murder of Emmett Till.

100-354634-57 p.13
(10)

The 10/5/55 issue of the ANR Report (American National Research) Vol.1, No. 16, page 69 stated that Dr. Willis Tate, Southern Methodist University, had stated that a great university was the last bulwark of freedom in America. He opined that many people do not trust the truth and did not believe in the American tradition of open discussion. The report stated that the same words could just as easily have come from Robert Maynard Hutchins.

100-27055-35
(43)

In a Bureau memo dated 10/14/55 Mr. Nichols advised Mr. Tolson that [redacted] had told him that [redacted] (subject of 62-81409) an associate of Robert Maynard Hutchins had made a speech in [redacted] some years ago [redacted]

[redacted] was personally checking into [redacted] connection with Hutchins.

62-81409-8
(40)
SI 62-81409-9
(40)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a copy of the broadcast of George Sokolsky [redacted] on 10/16/55 over the American Broadcasting Company Stations. His broadcast concerned the Fund For The Republic which was headed by Robert Maynard Hutchins. Mr. Sokolsky stated that most of the money of the Fund which was tax-free had been spent on what he regarded as "Left Wing projects."

b7C
b7D

(Copy received from [redacted])

62-89885-118

(40)

SI 62-89885-117

(3)

This reference is a memo dated 11/21/55 from the Director to the Attorney General regarding an invitation he had received to meet with [redacted] the Special Committee on the Federal Loyalty-Security Program of the Association of the Bar of the City of N.Y. Attention was called to the fact that the above group had been financed by the Fund For The Republic and that Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, the head of this fund, made quite a strong point of this fact in connection with his appearance the day before on "Meet the Press" program. The Director said he was most reluctant to cooperate with any group financed by such an outfit as the Fund For The Republic.

b7C

62-102013-23

(19)

The 10/25/55 issue of the "DW" carried an article entitled "Methodists File Brief Against Smith Act". The article stated that the ministers made charges in which reference was made to Dr. Robert Hutchins who had earlier declared that America would be unrecognizable without freedom of speech, press, religion or association.

100-3-74-26-A "DW" 10/25/55

(6)

b7C

During the Fund For The Republic Earl Godwin News Broadcast, 12/8/55 [redacted] Mr. Godwin stated that a Commander of the American Legion (not identified) had sent a letter to Robert M. Hutchins, President of the Fund For The Republic, urging his resignation in view of the disavowal of the Fund's activities by Henry Ford II.

62-66016-186

(18)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

In response to a request by the Dept. of the Army for a name check and copies of reports of any security-type investigation regarding Robert Maynard Hutchins, the Bureau advised the Dept. of the Army on 12/9/55 that no such investigation had been conducted by the FBI.

It was noted that the above request was in connection with Duty or Job Assignment of the AWC seminar (Army War College Seminar). It was not known when the seminar was to be held.

62-60527-45611
(40)

b2
b7C

On 12/13/55 [redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted] CP, contacted [redacted]
regarding the campaign for the Smith Act [redacted] He stated
that the American Civil Liberties Union at Los Angeles had a
"Bill of Rights Congress" (not further described) at which a
Mr. Hutchins spoke, and out of this congress came two panels to
make a campaign around the repeal of the Smith Act. (X) U

100-3-23-1663
(58)

b7C
b7D

This reference is a letter (no date) from [redacted]
[redacted] to Mr. Hoover. In
this letter she stated. "I was told in [redacted] (by [redacted]
[redacted] that Communistic
material was sent to [redacted] by Chancellor
Hutchins and his group. [redacted] She stated these
men referred quite often to [redacted]

A notation attached to this letter, block dated 12/27/55,
stated that [redacted]

62-102783-1
(56)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The Committee Against Waterfront Screening Bulletin of Feb. 1956 stated that in answer to the Committee's letter asking for financial help, Robert Hutchins, President of the Ford Foundation, Funds For The Republic, replied, "The Fund...is not permitted to make grants except to tax exempt organizations.... (nor) attempt to influence legislation....." The article stated that the Committee thanked Dr. Hutchins and suggested that the Fund consider a grant to a university for the purpose of a study of the unconstitutional screening program which would be in keeping with the Funds Charter.

100-422004-8

(13)

ONI report dated 2/14/56 stated that files of DIO-12ND contained a newspaper article from the "San Francisco Chronicle" of 2/1/54 in which John Ebson Thorne [redacted] was mentioned as campaign manager for Dewey Auderson, candidate for U.S. Senator. Thorne was quoted as saying that their conference (a conference of Democratic Party members) decided to continue efforts to draft men of the stature of Robert Hutchins. In short they wanted a candidate who could excite the Democratic Club movement of the State.

b7C

DIO-12ND files showed that Robert M. Hutchins was well known as a person who had evidenced sympathy for communist tenets. His activities included association with the National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union and membership on a board to operate a Moscow summer school. He had also participated in numerous forums and public meetings in which he suggested that "all limitations upon Communists be removed", that loyalty oaths and "witch hunts" must be eliminated, and that "we are cursed by a tremendous glorification of the FBI."

100-366661-3 encl p.7

(11,30)

This reference is a cartoon by Herblock clipped from the "Washington Post and Times Herald" 2/17/56, entitled "Thats a Laugh Aint It?"

(Continued on next page)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The cartoon carried a typed notation from Earl Godwin which read; "Dear Louis: Herblock does not realize that one of his angels Robert Hutchins called on the country to violate the law after the Supreme Court upheld the Smith Act...Earl."

94-46522-2

(5)

b7C

This reference is a lengthy Bureau summary dated 3/8/56 regarding the Ford Foundation, which stated that Henry Ford II had allegedly removed [] and Robert M. Hutchins as [] and Associate Director, respectively, of the Foundation. Both were presently with the Fund For The Republic. Virtually all criticism of the Ford Foundation had been due to activities of the Fund For The Republic which the Foundation endowed and to the jury study by University of Chicago Law School, which was made under a Foundation grant. This criticism from various sources is set out in this reference.

100-418797-65 p.9,10,50,58,110

(36)

b7C

b7D

On 3/21/56, []

[] advised that a grant of \$4700.00 from the Educational Television and Radio Center had been awarded KUOM, University of Minnesota radio station, for the series "The Law On Trial", by Phillip Stanley Gelb, [] [] stated the Educational Radio and Television Center was a part of the Ford Foundation presided over by Robert Maynard Hutchins, who had been characterized by daily newspapers as an outstanding liberal.

It was noted that the only information the Minneapolis Office had concerning Hutchins was regarding his opposition to the limitation of use of the atomic energy except for military purposes.

94-49344-2

(42)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[] advised that on 4/25/56 Alfred Stern (subject of 100-57453) stated he was an old friend of Robert Hutchins who was with the Fund For The Republic. Stern made an appointment to meet Hutchins at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, Beverly Hills, Calif. on Friday. Stern later said Hutchins was very friendly and quite a guy in a screw-ball way. Martha Stern said there should be more "screwballs" like that, and Alfred agreed "more courageous people". (U) (X)

On 4/27/56 Alfred and Martha Stern were observed in the Brazilian Room of the above hotel with an unknown man. (fisur) (X) u

It was noted that a newspaper photo of Robert Maynard Hutchins taken in April, 1950 appeared to be the unknown man who was observed with the Sterns. b2

The 1954-1955 edition of "Who's Who In America" disclosed that Hutchins had been an Associate Director of the Ford Foundation since 1951.

On 4/27/56, [] advised that Martha Stern stated there were not many people in Los Angeles she cared to see but seeing Bob Hutchins would help. (X) (U)

100-57453-1190 p.6,10,11
(43,75514)

b7C
b7D

On 6/7/56, []

[] advised that there had been some criticism of the fact that [] (subject of 77-58960) was an associate of Robert M. Hutchins. He pointed out that Hutchins as President of Funds For The Republic, had been criticised by newspaper columnists and other prominent individuals for sponsoring research which his critics felt was not "one hundred percent American. [] did not feel that this criticism of Robert Hutchins reflected unfavorably on Hutchins' patriotism, and he felt that the association between [] and Hutchins did not reflect in any way on the loyalty of [] [] characterized Hutchins as an individual who talked too much.

77-58960-94
(5,214)

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

On 7/2/56 [redacted]

[redacted] (protect identity) advised he had been referred to the FBI by [redacted] the American Legion. He stated he had recently read about the American Legion's denunciation of Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins. [redacted] furnished information that he had met a man by the name [redacted]

[redacted]

100-418797-69

(46)

The 9/5/56 issue of the "DW" carried an article datelined Los Angeles, Sept. 4, entitled "Legion May Ask Witchhunt Probe of NAACP." The article stated that National Commander J. Addington Wagner spoke before the American Legion Convention that day in Los Angeles. He chose as targets in his talk the UNESCO and Robert M. Hutchins, head of the fund for The Republic.

61-3176-A "DW" 9/5/56

(16)

The Late Final edition of the "Boston Traveler" 11/26/56 had an article captioned "Dr. Hutchins Lauds U.S. Supreme Court". The article stated that the previous night Dr. Robert M. Hutchins gave the David K. Niles Memorial Lecture before a Ford Hall Forum audience (place not specified). Hutchins stated that the U.S. Supreme Court decision on school desegregation had enhanced American leadership and prestige abroad. He stated "For the purpose of gaining adherence of the peoples of the earth in the struggle against communism the moral force of America is more important than her military and economic power."

62-101087-A "Boston Traveler"

(19)

11/26/56

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a copy of the American Legion "Firing Line" Vol. No.5, No. 25 dated 12/15/56, which stated that based upon a Sept. 1956 letterhead of the American Civil Liberties Union Robert M. Hutchins was a member of the National Committee of that organization. On 11/17/55 the National Commander of the American Legion stated that "on the basis of our evaluation of the record, the principal direction of the Fund For The Republic emanated from Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, President of the Fund. Dr. Hutchins' record (see "The Firing Line", 9-15-55, pages 91-92) shows a wilful refusal to consider communism as anything more than a political ideology. The record of Hutchins and the record of the Fund under his direction, is replete with evidence that he does not believe communism is a clear and present danger in this country and that he is more interested in opposing communism's enemies than opposing communism." (See "The Firing Line", 11-15-55 page 123)."

61-190-632 p.4

(16)

SI 61-190-631 p.4

(16) (39)

Bureau memo dated 1/2/57, stated that recently [redacted]

[redacted] furnished Photostats of
a document [redacted]

(Photostat enclosed)

14-1143-55 p.3

(15)

b7C

b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a San Diego letter dated 3/7/57 setting out lengthy information in connection with the controversy over the use of the auditorium of the La Jolla Calif. High School by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, Director of the Fund For The Republic, for a speech to be given on 4/3/57, sponsored by the University of Calif., Scripps Institute of Oceanography. The San Diego Republican Womens Club had criticized the city Board of Education for permitting Hutchins' use of the auditorium, because the Fund had been accused of aiding the communist cause.

Attached to the San Diego letter is an article from the 2/21/57 San Diego "Evening Tribune", and an article from the "San Diego Union" 2/21/57, both regarding the controversy.

b7C
b7D

Information is also set out concerning the statement of [redacted] (subject of 62-103838) [redacted] that he had checked with the FBI and found no record that Hutchins had been connected with subversive activities.

62-103838-4
(3,20,41)
SI 62-103838-1
(41) (San Diego teletype 2/21/57)

[redacted] advised that on [redacted] a Socialist Workers Party sponsored [redacted] Meeting" was held at [redacted]

[redacted] (not further described) (X) (U)

100-16-6-213 p.21
(58)

b2
b7C
b7D

The 10/12/57 issue of the "N.Y. Journal American" page 20, carried an article entitled "Fund For Republic Tackles U.S. Issues" by George E. Sokolsky. Mr. Sokolsky stated that the Fund For The Republic was engaging in a study of the "questions facing Americans today." He then quotes statements by Robert M. Hutchins regarding this study.

62-89885-A "NY Journal American"
(19) 10/12/57

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a summary of information dated 12/18/57 appearing in Bureau files regarding Robert M. Hutchins which was furnished to the Dept. of the Army in compliance with a request on 11/29/57. The Dept. of the Army was advised that no investigation of Hutchins had been conducted by the FBI, however the information may relate to the subject of their name check request.

It was noted that this information was furnished to the Dept. of State on 8/8/51.

62-5-638

(15)

This reference is a press release dated 2/10/58 from The Hall Syndicate Inc. 342 Madison Ave., NYC regarding an article in Victor Riesel's Column, "Inside Labor" which contained a quote from a booklet entitled "Unions and Union Leaders of Their Own Choosing." This booklet had been causing much disturbance in labor's inner sanctums, which was compounded by the fact that it was published and distributed in intellectual circles by the Fund For The Republic headed by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins. The release stated that the Fund could hardly be mistaken for a brother organization to the National Association of Manufacturers, (quotation from booklet set out).

61-7562-A The Hall Syndicate Inc.

(17)

2/10/58

SI 62-82195-A *daily mirror* 2/11/58

(18)

The 3/5/58 issue of the "Washington Post and Times Herald" carried an article entitled "Conference Set On Civil Rights". The article stated that Robert M. Hutchins would be one of the principal speakers at a banquet during the 10th annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House which was to be held at the Statler Hotel on Thursday and Friday.

100-368054-A "Washington Post and
(30) Times Herald" 3/5/58

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Representative Francis E. Walter furnished an article entitled "The Cyrus Eaton Story" by Hilary Grey which appeared in the March, 1959 issue of the magazine "American Opinion". The article stated that Cyrus Eaton's [redacted] principal association in the world of education was with Chicago University. For those who had forgotten, the President and then Chancellor of the University for a total of twenty two years, was the notorious Robert M. Hutchins, who then was President of the even more notorious Fund For The Republic. This fund was financing the Mike Wallace Interview Series and it was at a Mike Wallace interview on 5/4/58 that Eaton lent such a hand to the communists' "Operation Abolition."

b7C

100-127094-278
(26)

Bureau memo dated 5/6/58 advised that [redacted] the United Press advised on that date that she had learned that ABC Broadcasting Co. had not offered time to Mr. Hoover to answer charges [redacted] but that Robert Hutchins of the Fund For The Republic had offered time on the same program but Mr. Hoover had declined on 5/5/58. [redacted] asked if Mr. Hoover had anything to say as to the basis for declining Hutchins' offer or any other comment.

A United Press release dated May 6, enclosed with this memo, stated that an FBI spokesman said that Mr. Hoover sent the following telegram to Mr. Hutchins yesterday: In reply to your telegram of this date, I do not desire to appear on any interview program to dignify the vicious and completely untrue statements about the FBI made by one Cyrus Eaton".

b7C
b7D

Directors notation on memo stated "She can be given copy of my wire."

100-127094-27
(8)

A letter dated 6/18/58 to the Director from [redacted] [redacted] advised that Robert M. Hutchins, President of the Fund of the Republic, had bought property and was coming to Santa Barbara to establish a "University in the classic tradition of the Greeks." [redacted] asked the Director's opinion regarding his becoming associated in the above venture with Hutchins who was the subject of gossip.

(Continued on next page)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The letter was acknowledged by the Director on 6/27/58, in which he advised [] of Bureau policy regarding making comments regarding groups or individuals.

94-4-1502-8

(21)

"National Review" of 8/30/58 page 151 reported under the caption "Weary Burden" that Dr. Robert Hutchins had been giving an account of his stewardship of the Fund For The Republic. He stated that the Fund now had a scant five million dollars left of which four million were to be spent on a new "program" intended to "identify and clarify the major forces in American life that affect traditional freedom." At the end of three years the Fund would "close up shop". "National Review" stated that the money came to the Fund from Henry Ford who when he said "freedom" meant freedom. It further stated that the panel of "Consultants on the Basic Issues" that had presided over the distribution of the Fund's largesse was made up well nigh exclusively of men and women who would not be caught dead defending the system in which Henry Ford thrived.

Publications - "National Review"
(1) p.151 8/30/58

In a letter dated 10/13/58 to the Director from []

[] stated he had heard that the Fund For The Republic was a communist organization headed by Robert M. Hutchins and that the Ford Foundation gave this bunch of commies \$15,000,000 to operate on. He asked for information concerning specific things these men had said, done or written that supported their communist leanings.

On 10/23/58 the letter was acknowledged and [] was advised that information in Bureau files was confidential.

100-7254-2741

(24)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

*This reference is a letter to the Director dated 11/25/58
from [redacted] written on stationery with the letter-
head of [redacted]*

100-16285-72
(7)

*This reference states that [redacted] (subject of
62-105414) sent Dr. Werner Von Braun, Redstone Arsenal, Ala., a
copy of a letter he had written on [redacted] to Mr. Robert Hutchins.*

62-105414-7
(3)

*Correlator's note: Serial 4 of this file stated that on 3/11/59
[redacted] Chief Security Office, U.S.A.O.M.C
Redstone Arsenal, furnished a copy of a letter from Bert Van Der
[redacted] dated 3/3/59 addressed to Mr. Hoover enclosing a copy of a
letter he had addressed to Robert M. Hutchins. On 3/17/59 CIC
furnished information regarding the alleged "crank letters" written
by [redacted] to Dr. Von Braun.*

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

On 4/29/59, [redacted] advised that [redacted] the Institute For Mediterranean Affairs (subject of 97-3646). He advised that this organization had been granted the contract with the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee to prepare a research report on the U.S. Foreign Policy in the Near East, to be submitted by 7/20/59. Robert M. Hutchins was to be utilized as a consultant by the Institute For Mediterranean Affairs in the research study.

97-3646-28 p.58
(22)

The following reference in the file captioned Fund For The Republic set out the activities of Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, President of the organization which was located in N.Y.

ReferenceSearch Slip Page Number

100-391697-47	11,44✓
83	31✓
95	31✓
116	11✓
117	11✓
131	31✓
141	44✓
142	44✓
159	63✓
168	11✓
174	12✓
182	44✓
183	31✓
188	32✓
189	61✓
193	32✓

~~SECRET~~

(Continued on next page)

~~SECRET~~

Reference

Search Slip Page Number

100-391697-196	32✓
200	12✓
204	44✓
205	12✓
212	32✓
226	44✓
239	12✓
256	12,45✓
257 encl p.3-9	32✓
265	32✓
267	45✓
269	45✓
280	32✓
284	32✓
298	12✓
299	32✓
300	12,32✓
305	12✓
307	32✓
310	12✓
312	45✓
313	12✓
320	45✓

(Continued on next page)

~~SECRET~~

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<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
100-391697-321	45✓
325	45✓
330	12✓
331	33✓
379	13✓
400 encl p.4	33✓
407	45✓
411 encl p.4-6,15	13✓,33✓,45✓
416	33✓
430	45✓
435 encl p.8,9,46,57,100,101, 116,118,166	33✓
436 encl p.5176,5271,5368	13✓,33✓,45✓
437	33✓
438 encl p.5481,5482	13✓
448	46✓
457	33✓
473	33✓
518	33✓
553	33✓
579 encl p.2	33✓
598	34✓
601	34✓
603	34✓

(Continued on next page)

~~SECRET~~

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<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
100-391697-A Wash. Post 6/12/53	34✓
Wash. City News Service" 1/26/55	34✓
"American Mercury" June, 1955	46, 51✓
"N.Y. Times" 8/22/55	34✓
"N.Y. News" 9/1/55	34✓
"N.Y. Herald" 9/16/55	34✓
"Wash. City News Service" 10/7/55	34✓
"Wash. Post and Times Herald" 10/8/55	34✓
"Wash. Post and Times Herald" 10/10/55	46✓
"Wash. Star" 10/17/55	35✓
"Wash. Post and Times Herald" 10/19/55	46✓
"Wash. Star" 11/8/55	35✓
"Wash. Post and Times Herald" 11/8/55	35✓
"N.Y. Herald" 1/10/56	35✓
"N.Y. Herald" 1/16/56	35✓
"American Legion Magazine" March 1956 issue	35✓
"Newsweek" 7/2/56	46✓
"N.Y. Times" 3/11/57	35✓
"Wash. Post and Times Herald" 6/14/57	35✓
"N.Y. Times" 7/15/57	35✓

(Continued on next page)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
100-391697-A "N.Y. Mirror" 2/11/58	35✓
"Wash. Star" 3/7/58	35✓
"Wash. Post and Times Herald" 3/23/58	36✓
"Wash. Star" 6/16/58	13✓
"N.Y. Times" 6/17/58	36✓
"N.Y. Times" 7/14/58	36✓
"Wash. City News" 7/20/58	36✓
"King Features Syndicate" 11/18/59	46✓

The following references appear in the file captioned *Fulton Lewis Jr. Broadcast*. In these references Mr. Lewis reports information concerning Robert Maynard Hutchins, President of The Fund For The Republic.

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Date of Broadcast</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
94-4-2189-191	8/31/55 regarding Fund For The Republic	41✓
205	10/7/55	21✓
212X	9/15/55	11✓
217	10/17/55 regarding Fund For The Republic	21✓
223	10/26/55 regarding Fund For The Republic	5✓
236	11/7/55	41✓
237	11/15/55 regarding Fund For The Republic	41✓
239	11/18/55	21✓

(Continued on next page)

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~~SECRET~~

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Date of Broadcast</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
94-4-2189-240	11/22/55	5✓
259	12/30/55 regarding Fund For The Republic	21✓
261	12/28/55	21✓
263	1/3/56	22✓
267	1/17/56	41✓
286	3/2/56	42✓
289	3/12/56	42✓
297	4/11/56	22✓
303	5/2/56	22✓
304	5/3/56 regarding Fund For The Republic	22, 53✓
333	7/12/56 regarding Fund For The Republic	42✓
343	9/18/56	5, 42✓
350	1/10/57	42✓

The following references in the file captioned America First Committee pertain to the activities of Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins in connection with this organization:

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
100-4712-24	23✓
369 p.12	23✓
449	24✓
490 p.33	24✓
528 p.22,23,128	6, 24✓
100-4712-A "Daily Worker" 7/30/41	49✓

~~SECRET~~

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The following references in the file captioned American Business Consultants, Inc. "Counterattack", Information Concerning, file no. 100-350512, enclose issues of "Counterattack" which set out information concerning Robert Hutchins.

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Date of issue</u>	<u>Type of information</u>	<u>SSP#</u>
178	9/17/48	Sponsor of Commission of Academic Freedom	28-
254	7/22/49	Right of faculty members to sponsor CP fronts.	28-
262	8/5/49	Defended right of faculty members to be communist-fronters	29-
285	12/16/49	Views concerning the CP and reference to article concerning Hutchins in Nov 21 issue of "Time"	29-
312	4/14/50	Condemned Mundt-Nixon Bill. Defense of faculty to join CP fronts, Professed ignorance of CP and its policies.	29-
649	7/8/55	Congratulated [redacted] [redacted]	10-
676	1/20/56	Annual report of the Fund For The Republic by Hutchins, May 1955.	10-
710	8/24/56	Quotation from President For The Republic, issued 5/31/55 regarding a political party, being identified with the 'enemy' and stated the fight against communism involved departures from justice.	10-

b7C

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The following references in the file captioned "National Committee on Atomic Information; Federation of American Scientists; Federation of Atomic Scientists; National Committee For Civilian Control of Atomic Energy", file number 100-344452, pertain to the activities of Robert Hutchins, one of the sponsors of the organizations:

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
1	28✓
11 p.42	28✓
17 p.46,48	28✓43✓
26 p.4	28✓
79 p.57,142	28✓
170 p.19	9✓

The following references are Tesur Logs and therefore are not being abstracted:

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
65-56402-1-1829	4✓
1912	50✓
2397	56✓
2549	20✓
2675	56✓
2859	57✓
2911	50✓
2965	57✓

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

The following reference was not available at the time this summary was being prepared:

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
100-391697-597	34✓

The following references on Robert Hutchins located in file maintained in Office, Rm. 2704 was not reviewed:

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
100-17828-1660	7✓

b7C

See the search slip filed behind file for other references on this subject which contain the same information (SI) that is set out in the main file. Differences in source and additional nonpertinent information will be noted on the search slip.

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

DR. ROBERT M. HUTCHINS

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE

1/14/13

BY

SP5 nja/rp

LOCALITIES

PAGE

ILLINOIS	4
MISSOURI	30
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	34
NEW YORK	38
CALIF.	54

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/14/83 BY SP5 rjg/ya

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/14/83 BY SP5 RJA/vp

June 25, 1964

ROBERT M. HUTCHINS
Born: January 17, 1899
Brooklyn, New York

No investigation pertinent to your inquiry has been conducted by the FBI concerning the captioned individual. However, the files of this Bureau reflect the following information which may relate to the subject of your name check request.

On June 20, 1939, Robert M. Hutchins made a coast-to-coast broadcast under the auspices of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. This talk was made in connection with a "manifesto of educators" and urged educators to base their commencement addresses on this manifesto in a united effort "to make commencement for 1939 a demonstration for democracy."

The American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom has been cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, page 13 and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, page 88, as "a Communist front which defended Communist teachers."

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in the Spring of 1941 that the name of Professor R. M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, was included in the indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties on a list believed to be the names of persons interested in social legislation who might participate in a national lobby against legislature objected to by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Original & 1-CSC
Request Received-6-23-64

REC 30

100-368336-18

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

WFW:bss

(4)

53 JUL 13 1964

JUN 30 1964

Robert M. Hutchins

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is loaned for your use and is not to be disseminated outside of your agency.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

6/23

1964

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527☐ Service Unit - Room 6524☐ Forward to File Review☐ Attention☒ Return to Scatterday 6/25 IRSupervisor ☒ Room Ext.~~SECRET~~

Type of References Requested:

- ☒ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Subject Hutchins, Robert Maynard
 Birthdate & Place 1/17/99 Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 6/23 Searcher Initials Bgr

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	100-368336	x
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	62-102013-3 Sum	1/12/55
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	100-368336-17	Corr. Sum 1/14/60
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	61-7802-124	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	63-0-9295	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	100-3-15-166	cp#17
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	100-391697-670	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- A NY mirror	4/23/60
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	100-411310-401	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Robert Maynard	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	62-5-638	Sum 12/15/57

~~SECRET~~CLASSIFIED BY NLS 60267 SP7-LPTMK
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1 996924

Written by

①

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Hutchins, Robert MaynardSupervisor ~~SECRET~~ Room R# Date Searcher Initial 811Prod. FILE NUMBERSERIALRobert M.61-7559-2 - 683161-7603 - 72962-9 - 57762-9-46 - 21163-0 - 725264-25971-322-6100-138754 - 1172 & 65100-170625 - 2229100-353404 - 2329-1- 3578#7, 10, 13100-371697 - 597- 616- 657- 665 & 1- A 3/24/64100-426761 - A 1/30/61100-428089 - 538#52, 54100-428091 - 3007 & 1109-12-210 - A 5/14/61Robert M. (var)~~SECRET~~Written - ho②

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Robert Maynard HutchinsSupervisor _____ ~~SECRET~~ Room _____R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial pub

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Robert Hutchins

IV ✓ 62-1077- 4417,
 ✓ 62-58834- 63,
 ✓ 85p. 71;
 NP ✓ 62-105913-A Work Report
 T.H. 12-5-63
 ✓ 94-1-152- 3110,
 ✓ 100-3-12- 2249, p. 59;
 ✓ 100-3-69- 8265, p. 6;
 ✓ 100-17828- 1660,
 L 100-127094-A Evening Star
 7-31-60
 L 100-353404- 276, p. 46;
 ✓ 100-354361- 20,
 AL 100-372598-A Proper Work 11-16-63
 L " A - Worker 11-5-63
 AP 100-428089- 53p. 52, 54;
 L 100-434682- 4,
 ✓ [REDACTED] (S)
 ✓ 3,
 ✓ ~~SECRET~~ 2,
 ✓ 105-92693- 1,
 ✓ 116-450387- 7
 written - b3

 UNSUB
 SOVIET
 Embassy
 File Number

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Robert Maynard Hutchins

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial Feb

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBERSERIAL

Robert Hutchins
National Review "Publi."
Aug. 30, 1958, p. 151;

"Scientific World" Vol 4
p. 26;

R. M. "

SI

R. Maynard "

NR

Maynard "
SI

~~SECRET~~

Written by

(4)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL INVESTIGATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION"
AND REFER TO

FILE

AND DATE OF THIS LETTER

HUTCHINS, ROBERT MAYNARD

DOB: 1-17-99

POB: Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA 1958-1959:

fund executive; s. William James and Anna Laura (Murch) H.; Oberlin Coll., 1915-17; A.B., Yale, 1921, hon. A.M., 1922, LL.B., 1925; LL.D., W. Va. U., Lafayette Coll. and Oberlin Coll., 1929, Williams Coll., 1930, Berea Coll., 1931, Harvard U., 1936, Tulane U., 1938; hon. dr.'s degree, U. of Copenhagen, 1946, Univ. of Ill., 1947; LL.D., U. of Frankfurt, 1948, University of Stockholm, 1949, Rollins Coll., 1950, LL.D. (honorary), Colby College, 1956; married Maude Phelps McVeigh, Sept. 10, 1921 (divorced, 1948); children - Frances Ratcliffe, Joanna Blessing, Clarissa Phelps; married 2d, Mrs. Vesta Sutton Orlick, May 10, 1949. Master Eng. and history, Lake Placid (N.Y.) Sch., 1921-23; sec. Yale U., 1928-27; lecturer, Yale Law Sch., 1925-27, acting dean, 1927-28, dean, 1928-29, professor law, 1927-29; pres. University of Chicago, 1929-45, chancellor, 1945-51; associate director Ford Foundation, 1951-54; president The Fund for the Republic, 1954-; director Ency. Britannica, Inc., since 1943, Ency. Brit. Films, Inc. Served in ambulance service, U.S. Army, 1917-19; Italian Army, 1918-19. Decorated Croce di Guerra (Italian), 1918; Officer Legion of Honor, 1938. Member American and Connecticut bar assns., Phi Beta Kappa, Order of the Coif; honorary mem. Chicago Bar Assn. Clubs: Century Assn. (New York); University, Tavern (hon.) (Chgo.). Author: No Friendly Voice, 1936; The Higher Learning in America, 1936; Education for Freedom, 1943; St. Thomas and the World State, 1949; Morals, Religion and Higher Education, 1950; The Democratic Dilemma, Some Questions about Education in North America, The Great Conversation, 1951; The Conflict in Education, 1953; The University of Utopia, 1953; Freedom, Education and The Fund, 1956. Address: 60 E. 42nd St., N.Y.C.

SII Information:

NO RECORD

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-3-03 BY SP7-LP/TMC

976924

ENCLOSURE

69MB
In response to your request
there ~~is~~ attached 1
item ~~for~~ which ~~is~~ to relate
to the subject of your inquiry.

100-368336-18

August 19, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/14/83 BY SP5 ip/vp

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise that on 8-18-64, we received from the Civil Service Commission a request to conduct an investigation of the captioned individual [redacted]

The Civil Service Commission referred this case on the basis of information indicating her father, Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, has been affiliated with a number of organizations such as the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions which have either been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as communist fronts or designated by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins is the former President of the University of Chicago and the current President of the Fund for the Republic. Bureau files contain no information identifiable with [redacted]

ACTION:

The investigation of [redacted] is being initiated. You will be advised of any unusual developments.

- 1-Mr. Mohr
- 1-Mr. DeLoach
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-100-368336 (Dr. Robert M. Hutchins)
- 1-Mr. Belmont

JFC:jad (9)

100-368336-
NOT RECORDED
167 AUG 21 1964

September 22, 1965

TO: HON. J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director FBI, Washington, D.C.

We quote the following excerpts from a commentary by Robert M. Hutchins of the Center For The Study of Democratic Institutions (formerly Fund for the Republic), published recently in the Los Angeles Times, entitled "Communist Conspiracy is Dead?" and ask for a thoughtful reading and reaction by the public.

"Returning from a visit to Moscow and Leningrad, I have one or two impressions that I report for that they are worth. The first concerns the great Communist world conspiracy in which all Americans have been brought up to believe.

"It may have existed once. It does not exist today, and the possibilities of making it a reality are remote.....

"....On the other hand, the Russians are a puritanical people. It would be folly to base American foreign policy on the assumption that they (Russia) will not honor their engagements. It would be wiser to recognize that policy in the light of their (Russia) advice."

Allow us to quote also from the book "Reminiscences of a Marine" by Major General John A. Lejeune published after World War I:

"On December 1st, 1918 the first line divisions of the Third Army invaded Germany simultaneously, the leading elements of the advance guards crossing the frontier at 7:30 A.M. It was an event of great historic importance and one to be always remembered by those participating in it. It was a quiet and peaceful invasion, however. There were no visible signs of hostility. The inhabitants showed no symptoms of unfriendliness, but looked at us curiously as if anxious to discern what manner of men American soldiers were....

"Everywhere there was uncertainty. The Communists were trying to gain control of the country. Russian bolshevists were active in Berlin and elsewhere, so we heard, and local Soviets had been organized in some of the towns we marched through. I declined however, to recognize in any way or have any dealings

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/4/83 BY SP5/jlp

no ack copy

CORRECTION

with these soviets, but controlled the population through the Burgomasters and other regular officials. This action was in accord with the policy enunciated by G.H.Q. Our advancing army, therefore, exercised a stabilizing influence throughout Germany, and I believe had much to do with preventing a revolution....."

Mr. Hutchins has apparently never read the many articles that have been published over the years since the Russian Revolution. Or, is it that he has read and elects to conveniently forget in favor of those things for which he stands so adamantly and with so little conscience or regard for the thinking of those, who are legion, who do not have his opportunity to speak out so effectively and forcefully before the public as he endeavors to sway the thinking of the general public? I wonder too, if he or his associates, including a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, our State Senator, our Governor, have taken the trouble to read "THE FBI STORY" by Don Whitehead, so filled with factual and provable history?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SENT TO:

NEWS PRESS, SAN BARNABA

A. TIMES, LOS ANGELES

CHRM. OF AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMM.

CALIFORNIA RE FORMER-AN-ICO

b7C

Washington DC

J. Edgar Hoover, Director FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/9/83 BY SPS/RJP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/14/83 BY SP3 Brg/ly

November 29, 1965

BY LIAISON

Honorable [redacted]
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

SEE REFERENCE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

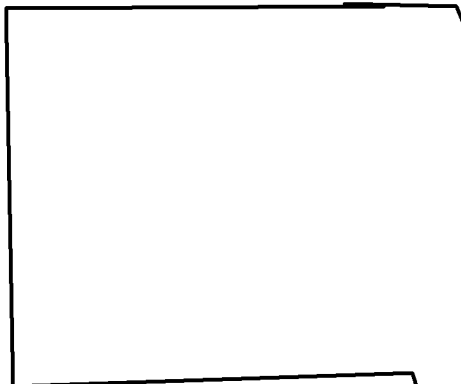
Dear [redacted]

Reference is made to the name check requests from
[redacted] relative to some 800 individuals invited to a White House
affair on December 1, 1965.

Attached are separate memoranda on each of the
following individuals included in this name check request:



Dr. Robert Hutchins



Sincerely yours,

NOV 30 1965

Enclosures (19)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent direct) - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures

NOTE: To be delivered by liaison by Mr. DeLoach's Office.

JMM:mjl (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOV 29 3 58 PM '65

REC'D - READING ROOM
FBI

100-368336-20
NOT RECORDED
128 DEC 2 1965

11-29-65, 8/12/65

Handwritten signature

Left

Photo End

CC TO:	<i>ABC</i>
REQ. REC'D	<i>3-28</i>
APR 9 1968	
ANS.	<i>ALP</i>
BY:	<i>BP</i>

11-29-65

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/14/83 BY [Signature] DR. ROBERT HUTCHINS

No investigation has been conducted by the FBI concerning captioned individual. However, the files of the FBI reflect the following information which may relate to the captioned individual:

On June 20, 1939, Robert M. Hutchins made a national broadcast under the auspices of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. This talk was made in connection with a "manifesto of educators" and urged educators to base their commencement addresses on this manifesto.

The American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, June 25, 1942, as "a communist front which defended communist teachers."

In 1941, the name of Professor R. M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, was included in the indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties with other persons who might participate in a national lobby against legislation objected to by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Since 1939, Dr. Hutchins' speeches and writings have been circulated by communist front groups. In 1949, Hutchins testified before the Illinois Seditious Activities Investigation Commission that he was not sympathetic toward communism, not associated with communism and that he felt there was a distinction between signing a statement of a communist front and sponsoring or becoming a member of a front organization. Hutchins has advocated world government, admission of Communist China into the United Nations and absolute freedom of thought and speech. He is opposed to the Atomic Energy program, loyalty oaths for school teachers, the conviction of the 11 communist leaders under the Smith Act, universal military training and has advocated abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

DRM:cs

100-36226-720

Dr. Robert Hutchins

The files of the Identification Division of the FBI were checked and found to contain no arrest data identifiable with captioned individual based upon the background information submitted in connection with this name check request.

F B I

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 11/5/70

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803RM/RTC
ON 3-4-93Via AIRTEL

PRIORITY

(Priority)

252028

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~~~OTHERWISE~~Classified by SP5 JAG/vp
Declassify on: OADR
11/4/93

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190)

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14158) (P)

SUBJECT: STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)
RM - SNCC

Re Cincinnati teletype, 10/28/70; Cincinnati airtel and LHM, 10/14/70; Buairtel, 10/26/70; and Cincinnati teletype, 11/4/70, all captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau's use and dissemination are 17 copies of an LHM and, for recipient offices, copies as indicated, concerning SNCC activities in the Atlanta-Augusta, Ga., area for the period 10/15-25/70, as supplied by [redacted] (X)(U)

8-Bureau (Enc 17) (RM)
(2-100-439190-10 SNCC)
(1-157-11919 [redacted])
(1-100-443566 [redacted])
(1-100- [redacted]) HUTCHINGS
(1-100- [redacted])
(1-100- [redacted])
(1-88-50610 [redacted]) (Info)
1-Albuquerque (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
5-Atlanta (Enc 5) (RM)
1-Birmingham (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Boston (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
2-Columbia (Enc 2) (RM)
1-Detroit (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Knoxville (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
2-Los Angeles (Enc 2) (RM)
2-Milwaukee (Enc 2) (RM)
(1-100- [redacted])
1-Mobile (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
5-New York (Enc 5) (RM)

1-New Orleans (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Pittsburgh (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
5-Savannah (Enc 5) (RM)
1-Springfield (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
1-St. Louis (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
10-Cincinnati
(2-100-14158 SNCC)
(1-157-2971) [redacted]
(1-157-3704) [redacted]
(1-157-1506)
(1-157-1691) (F.I.)
(1-88-6911) [redacted]
(1-65-3059) [redacted]
(1-157-2345) (HUTCHINGS)
(1- [redacted]) [redacted]
100-368336-
JWL/pae
(50)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: [redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED 100-439190-131

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosed LHM has been ~~classified "Secret,"~~ and indicated as originating in Columbia for further security of the source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, due to the period of time involved, and direct contacts with national leaders.

Since the activity herein occurred in areas other than Cincinnati, no local dissemination has been made to Secret Service, 109th MI Group, OSI and NISO.

It should be noted the source was only in direct contact with [] initially for about three hours in Augusta, and subsequently for about two hours in Atlanta, within the period 10/15-26/70, and during the latter contact, [] was also present. (X)(U)

Information copies were designated for several divisions in view of recent investigative leads, recent or probable travel of subjects involved, or for background data in view of probable future investigation.

b7C

LEADS:

ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Will continue to direct sources toward activities of [] re SNCC programs, determine from [] details of loan by [] be alert for travel of [] and identify []

MILWAUKEE

AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Will continue contact with sources for travel data re []

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Will continue contact with sources for further data
re [] ROBERT HUTCHINGS, and []

For information of New York, enclosed LHM refers to
[] travel to New York City re a demonstration 11/1/70 but
as indicated in referenced Cincinnati teletype 11/4/70, it
would appear [] did not travel to New York City especially
if a meeting did occur with []

Additionally, for general information only, although
New York is probably aware of same, [] recently advised

[] the late WINSTON CHURCHILL. (X)(U)

SAVANNAH

AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Will continue contact with sources re activities of
[] and [] monitor the account re same, and
identify []

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES

Will alert sources re travel of []

CINCINNATI

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

Will continue contact with [] for data re SNCC
leaders, projects, [] and associates, and Bureau and
pertinent divisions will be promptly advised upon receipt of same. (X)(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2
b7C
b7D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Columbia, South Carolina
November 5, 1970

~~SECRET~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

Classified by ~~SP5~~ ~~1/14/73~~
Declassify on: ~~OADR~~ ~~1/14/73~~

RE: STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

(U) A characterization of SNCC is attached
hereto.

(U) [On October 27, 1970, [] who has furnished reliable
information in the past, advised he learned from []
[] on about October 16, 1970, the SNCC operated
Third Eye Lounge, a nightclub in Augusta, Georgia, []

b2
b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

(S/U)

(S/U)

GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7-LP/TMC
ON 7-3-03

976924

100-366336

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: SNCC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

The source stated Hunt did not mention a specific date, but did indicate that a Roman Catholic Priest, Danny Brown, described as a black militant Trappist monk, who was recently to have arrived in Atlanta to meet with Hunt, had been forced to change his plans at the last moment, and would probably not travel to Atlanta until some time after November 1, 1970. (X)(U)

CO T-1 had previously advised that Brown was to furnish the names of four or five individuals as possible recruits for an overseas guerrilla training program. (X)(U)

CO T-1 also advised October 27, 1970, he learned Hunt planned to depart from Atlanta within the following few days to travel to New York City, at the request of National SNCC leader, Frances Beals, of the Women's Liberation Committee, to participate in an anti-war demonstration on November 1, 1970, sponsor and/or other participating organizations unknown. (X)(U)

On October 28, 1970, CO T-1 advised he had learned that William Hunt had been in contact with National SNCC leader, James Forman, and determined that Forman was to arrive in Atlanta for a meeting with Hunt on October 30, 1970. (X)(U)

On November 2, 1970, CO T-1 advised he learned the following on October 31, 1970 from William Hunt concerning both the Third Eye Lounge in Augusta, Georgia, and the arrival of James Forman in Atlanta, Georgia. (X)(U)

Concerning the Third Eye Lounge, Hunt stated there were only about 40 persons who attended the "Major Lance Show" on October 30, 1970, and SNCC derived no profit of any kind from the program. Hunt stated he attributed the failure to local promoter, Wallace Spann, who was to have handled all details but failed to promote the necessary advertising relative to same. (X)(U)

Hunt stated Gus Thompson, above, had taken over the Third Eye Lounge under the new management agreement, had already replaced the liquor stock, and put up \$1,000 of the \$1500 required by the agreement with all indications the other \$500 was no problem. (X)(U)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: SNCC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Hunt stated Thompson also has tentatively scheduled "Jo Jo Benson and Peggy Scott," singers with band and show, believed from the Atlanta area, for one night entertainment on November 6, 1970. (X)(U)

Concerning James Forman, Hunt stated Forman arrived in Atlanta on October 29, 1970, to speak to an unidentified group at Paschall's Motel, purpose unknown, and Hunt was at that time in Augusta, Georgia. (X)(U)

Forman contacted Hunt in Augusta at which time Forman stated he would remain in Atlanta to meet with Hunt who was to travel to Atlanta on October 31, 1970, accompanied by William LaTrane, and it was determined they, Hunt and Forman, would thereafter meet either during the evening of October 31, 1970, or during November 1, 1970, location not certain, but probably at Paschall's Motel. (X)(U)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE

A source advised the Student National Coordinating Committee (SNCC), formerly known as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, is a nonmembership organization founded in 1960, during the civil rights movement in the South.

Under the leadership of Stokely Carmichael, who served as National Chairman during the period 1966-67, SNCC evolved from a civil rights oriented group into a full-blown black revolutionary organization.

A publication entitled, "1967, High Tide of Black Resistance" indicates the year 1967 was considered by SNCC as a historic milestone for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. The publication declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers, forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

A second source advised that H. Rap Brown succeeded Carmichael as National Chairman of SNCC in May, 1968, and served in that capacity until June, 1968, at which time SNCC reorganized, creating ten deputy chairmen in an effort to relieve pressure by law enforcement.

In April, 1969, SNCC moved its national headquarters from Atlanta, Georgia, to New York City, where it is presently located.

H. Rap Brown announced at a press conference in New York City on July 22, 1969, that he had been elected Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He announced the organization was dropping the word "Nonviolent" from its title, and will be known as the Student National Coordinating Committee, with a Revolutionary Political Council functioning as its governing body. Brown, at that time, stated the use of force is necessary in obtaining revolutionary goals.

- 6* -

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET~~